THE BEE
WASHINGTON

OL. XXXI NO 13 WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY AUGUST 27 1910

BUSINESS LEAGUE

ROOSEVELT SPEAKS TO NEGROES.

Booker T. Washington Deplores Lynching—Stories of Negro Progress.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Theodore Roosevelt has "come back" for the Negro. Nobody doubted this today as the Colonel, robust and red-cheeked, stood facing the 2,500 Negroes who had met at Palm Garden at the closing session of the National Negro Business League, and was cheered, re-cheered and finally offered the black man's support in the election of 1912. "We will give you any promotion you wish—if you can be promoted—at any time," said Bishop Clinton, of North Carolina, in thanking the Colonel for his speech.

Greets Old Appointees.

"It is a real pleasure to be here," said the Colonel. "I want to say, first, how glad I am to see here certain of those whom I appointed to office, men who reflected credit upon their race in the way they performed their duty. As we are here in New York, I know other men will not mind my singling out Charles Anderson, who was the first colored man to hold a high position under the Federal Government in this State. It will be easier in view of his record to appoint other colored men to high office."

After expressing his delight that the Business League was not in politics, Mr. Roosevelt got at some striking statistics on Negro progress. "Ten years ago," he continued, "there were no drug stores owned by Negroes. Now there are two hundred. Black men now control nearly 5,000 general stores and more than 400,000 homes are now owned and occupied by Negroes. They own and occupy 300,000 farms. All this represents real progress. It is, of course, the duty of the white man to tender aid to the Negro in all his enterprises. No good American can fail to subscribe to the motto 'All men up and not some men down.' If in any community the Negro quarter is wretched and one of potential criminality, there is as much of menace to the white man in that condition as to the black man.

"You colored men and women set your faces like flint against those who would preach to you only the gospel of hate, envy, and bitterness. Realize that the only way to help your race is not by preaching vindictiveness and hatred, but by leading your people up to prosperity through good citizenship."

In Striking Accord With Meeting.

To hear Mr. Roosevelt discourse on wretched quarters would have given the impression that he had been listening at the key-hole—so perfectly did he express the sentiments of the meeting. "Why is Negro mortality so much larger than that of the whites?" came the question.

"They live in wretched huts; they don't know how to cook, how to eat, how to sleep, how to wear their clothes, how to care for the health," came the replies from doctors, ministers and all those in position to know. And enthusiasm for getting the Negro better homes and better health conditions fastened itself on bankers and dealers in real estate as well as on the doctors, insurance men and ministers of the gospel.

"Our people move into homes where whole families have died of tuberculosis," said Dr. Pettiford, of Birmingham, Ala. "They imitate the white folks too much in wearing these carpet slippers instead of shoes," declared Scott Bond, of Arkansas.

Growth of Negro Insurance.

In spite of the Negro death rate, however, the Negro insurance companies have developed almost by leaps and bounds. In 1909, $114,137.58 was paid to beneficiaries by Negro insurance companies of North Carolina, said G. W. Powell, of Durham, N. C. "My company," declared C. C. Spaulding, of the same city, "collected about eleven years ago $800. Last year we collected more than $20,000. Such, too, had been the progress of Dr. W. A. Attaway, of Greenville, Miss., Thos. T. Jackson, Pittsburg, Pa., and E. F. Johnson, of Richmond, Vt., starting from feeble beginnings and rising to places of confidence and eminence in the business of insurance.

Give Employment to Race.

A popular feature of all these businesses was that of giving employment to Negro boys and girls. "We are giving to our boys and girls employment to suit their taste, and for which they are fitted," said Dr. Attaway, of Miss. "The C. F. Johnson Company, at Mobile, now employs 500 Negroes, beginning some years ago with three," declared E. S. Peters, in a very thrilling paper, while G. W. Powell, of Durham, N. C., maintained that the companies in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina empolyed 3,000 workmen of one kind or another. Thus, too, testified the drug stores, the banks, mills, dry goods and grocery stores—all furnishing work for a very large number of Negro boys and girls.

Booker T. Washington Deplores Lynching.

In the midst of these discussions came the annual address of the president, Booker T. Washington. Taking for his text, "To him that hath it shall be given," Dr. Washington told his hearers that the black people of this country had increased from practically nothing to $600,000,000, and that the Negroes of America were adding from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 to their possessions every year. Then shifting to the laws, he said: "I plead everywhere for a just enforcement of the laws.

"I speak with sorrow and with a sense of shame and humiliation when I call attention to the fact that within a period of thirty days during the present summer no less than twenty-six colored men were wantonly murdered by mobs—shot down or hanged as if they had been so many wild beasts. In one case, that near Palestine, Texas, the sheriff of the county, a Southern white man, says: 'Men were going out killing Negroes as fast as they could find them, and so far as I could learn without any just cause. These negroes had done no wrong that I could discover.' What a blot upon our Christian civilization does such lawlessness indicate. What a blush of shame does such barbarous acts bring to every American citizen. Let this truth never be forgotten, that whatsoever a man or nation sows, that it shall also reap."

Wonderful Growth of Banks.

Nothing has been more surprising than the growth of Negro banks, under the fostering care of the Negro Business League. Eleven years ago there were two Negro banks known to be in existence. The bankers' association, represented by A. N. Johnson, of Memphis, Tenn., now reports 57, with such substantial men as Charles Banks, of Mound Bayou, Miss., also Dr. Attaway, Strauther, Bowman, Howard, of the same State, J. C. Napier, of Nashville, and Dr. Pettiford, of Birmingham, at their heads.

Aside from taking in custody the black man's money and financial interest the Negro bank appears to be an agent in the South to develop race friendliness. "The white bankers came and helped us two days in opening," said Banker Brown, of Norfolk, Va. "Our relations are most cordial," was the unanimous sentiment expressed by Dr. Pettiford and Bond, two bankers of Birmingham; by P. S. Howard, of Jackson, Miss.; by Charles Banks, of Mound Bayou, A. N. Johnson and J. C. Napier, of Memphis and Nashville, respectively, and by Cashier Taylor, of the True Reformers' bank, Richmond, Va. Indeed, it appeared that the white banks were helped by the chartering of Negro banks, as the deposits in the white banks had in most cases increased since the Negro banks were chartered.

Social Attraction.

So large has grown the interest of the National Negro Business League that not only have the bankers, funeral directors and press association grown out of it, but it now seems to attract the flower of colored men and women the country over. To see many of our best women, Mrs. B. K. Bruce, Mrs. B. T. Washington, Mesdames Charles Banks and Charles Frances, of Mound Bayou, Mrs. John Hope, of Atlanta, Mrs. Lucas, of Meridian, Miss., Mrs. Kemp, of Brooklyn, Mrs. Jameson, of Topeka, Kan., and many other women of national prominence lends gusto to the occasion, relieving the situation of an excessive sense of cold, formal business. Equally inspiring as it is to encounter hundreds of big men of real Wall Street portliness, yet men who ten and twenty years ago were just over the line of poverty. Bishop Cottrell, of Miss., Dr. Courtney, and J. H. and W. M. Lewis, of Boston, Lemonthe, of New Orleans, and men of this stamp represent a spirit or impression not measured by their coin of realm.

The fascinating story of many of these speakers tested credulity to the utmost, yet they were true, as attested by others present. Dr. J. E. Long, of Florence, S. C., went into the country some years ago a poor man; he is now worth thousands of dollars. Walter Bell, of Anacostia, D. C., began hen raising with a capital stock of $13.00, paying six dollars for his incubator and $7.00 for his eggs; His incubator room was his parlor. His brooder was his kitchen. This was four years ago. He now owns a place worth $7,000 and is supplying a large part of the District of Columbia with chickens and eggs. William Neighbor, of Chicago, began his real estate business with $25.00, and J. E. Onerbey, of Jeffersonville, Ind., began the tanning business with practically nothing.

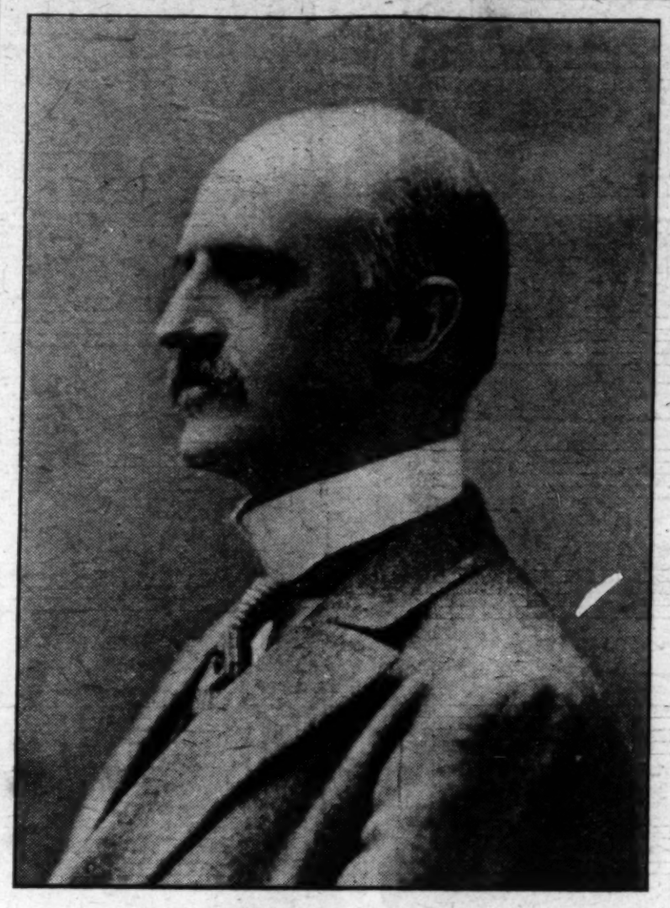
Progress of Women.

Equally thrilling is the story of the women, whose league is also affiliated with the national organization. Miss Clara Price, of Greater New York, told of her success as a hair manufacturer and manicurist. "I have trained 152 colored girls, who are doing excellent work," she said. Following her, Miss Waiter idealized women in business. "She has never stolen, never cheated, never fleeced a tenant, nor betrayed a trust in business," said she. "The woman is not only fit for the home, but for any kind of business, as she is honest, reliable and true to her trust."

Affiliated Workers.

The bankers, the funeral directors and the press association, the two latter formed last year at Louisville, are developing rapidly into efficient aids of the League. Holding their meetings on Tuesday, the day before the Business League opened its session, they gave an impetus to the big organization which made it by common consent the most successful meeting yet held. The sentiment of these affiliated organizations were strong, and went into the Business League meetings full grown and ready to be reck-

Continued on Page 4.



HON. GIST BLAIR,
The next Congressman from t he Sixth District of Maryland.

DOCTORS MEET

Some of the Most Eminent Physicians in the City Present—Opening Meeting in the Andrew Rankin Chapel. Dr. Lofton Called Meeting to Order.

The colored doctors of the United States held their 12th annual session in the Andrew Rankin Chapel last Tuesday morning, Dr. Wm. S. Lofton, D. D. S., called the meeting to order, and delivered an address full of thought. After his introductory address Miss Lola Johnson sang a solo and Rev. J. Milton Waldron offered prayer. He next introduced Dr. Marcus F. Wheatland, of Newport, R. I., president of the association, who received an ovation. Among other things he said:

The Greatest Problem.

"Of all the problems which present themselves to civilization at this time for solution there are none of greater moment to men generally and to physicians in particular than those which are concerned in the prolongation of human life and the increase of the efficiency of mankind. That we may share in these worthy efforts three commissions have been appointed by the organization during the past year for the investigation of tuberculosis, pellagra and uncinariasis.

"The work is all under way, and I hope the commissioners have received the prompt co-operation of the rank and file of the organization, for without this nothing but failure is possible.

"I desire to bring to your attention a few questions which have been agitating the minds of a great many of those who are quite familiar with the necessities of the organization and have its interests at heart. The first of these relates to its finances. We cannot raise money enough under the present arrangement to run the organization. It appears to me that the profession throughout the country is prosperous enough to put the organization on an independent financial basis, and this can be done without question by raising the dues to $5 per year, the same to include the Journal. It is not in keeping with the dignity of the profession to ask others less able than ourselves to pay the expenses of our meetings. This calling in of outsiders to finance our meeting places them in a diplomatic position to interfere with our affairs, which is not conducive to that peace and harmony within the organization so essential to its work and growth.

Powers of President.

"My incumbency of the office of president during the past year has revealed to me the anomalous position in which the constitution places that official. It is supposed that the President has positive duties to perform in the interest of the association from the time he is installed until the next meeting, which is not a fact. A casual perusal of the constitution will convince one that he has nothing to do but preside at the annual meeting, excepting the appointment of the Censor and Program Committee, for which he must have the approval of the chairman of the Executive Committee. Fortunately I have had the hearty co-operation and assistance of the present chairman of the Executive Committee, but I can imagine the possibility of things being otherwise. The president should have more positive duties to perform and be given a greater hold on the machinery of the organization, for, in a measure, he is held responsible for the year's work. In order to take up these and other vital questions I would advise that a committee for the revision of the constitution be ap-

Continued on Page 8.

Claim Of Right

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE PIONEERS IN MASONRY.

The Court of Appeals Sustains, Upholds the Right—A Just Claim to Originality—A Remarkable Victory for the Regulars—Virginia Avenue Masons on the Defensive.

In answer to all publications, and especially that of The Washington Bee, of Saturday, February 26, 1910.

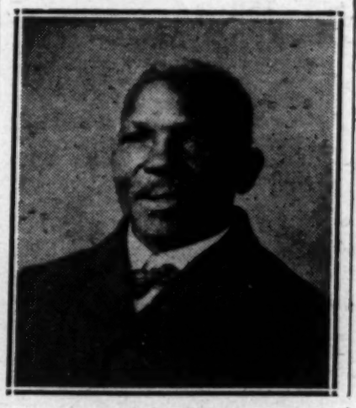
By the Virginia Avenue Masons in reference to the decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, of the suit of said Masons vs. The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, incorporated.

An article in The Washington Post, of July 18, under the heading of "Pioneers in Masonry," contained a statement which, it is believed, might create a wrong impression among those who are not acquainted with the facts. The statement in question is:

"By the decision of the Supreme Court, affirmed by the Court of Appeals, the older body came out of the legal struggle victorious in all its essential contentions."

As a matter of fact, there was but one question before the Court of Appeals, and that was decided favorably to the younger and the incorporated body.

The prayer of a cross-bill filed by the older body in the suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbit asked that the junior and incorporated body be enjoined from hold-



Rev. Peter Lucas

ing themselves out as Free Masons and from practicing the principles of Free Masonry. The Supreme Court granted this prayer, from which an appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. The Court of Appeals reversed the decision of the lower court, dismissed the injunction, and thus left the junior and incorporated body free to practice the principles of Free Masonry unmolested or restrained. If this was not a victory for the junior and incorporated body, what was it? The Court of Appeals did not recognize the older body as a lodge of Masonry, but merely classed them as a volunteer association.

HENRY C. SCOTT,
Grand Master.

Attest:
Newport F. Henry,
Grand Secretary.

We call attention to the following statement from Mackey's History of Free Masonry, page 92:

"Boston was garrisoned by British troops in 1775 under General Gage. In one of the British regiments there was a traveling lodge of Free Masons, which, on March 6, of that year, entered, passed and raised Prince Hall and thirteen of his associates, all colored.

"A well defined law in Masonic Jurisprudence forbids traveling lodges the right to make Masons in any country where there are Masons. Nevertheless, the Negroes applied to England for a charter in 1784, which was granted September 29, 1787. Every lodge properly organized must have a charter from the Grand Lodge in the State or Territory over which the Grand Lodge has jurisdiction, and all other lodges without a charter from the existing Grand Lodge are illegal and improperly constituted. There was a Grand Lodge existing in Massachusetts in 1777. At the union of the two Grand Lodges in England in 1813 the colored lodge of Massachusetts was dropped from the roll because they had made no returns to the Grand Lodge for over ten years.

"The Negroes then applied to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts for a charter. The Grand Lodge, upon inquiry, discovered they were clandestinely constituted, and refused them a charter. This angered the Negroes, and in June, 1827, they published in a Boston newspaper their declaration of Masonic independence."

Now then, this being a fact, how can you claim any legality to even use the name when it is well known you have no Masonic standing in the world? Therefore, you are flooding the country with false statements, as there can be no independence of Free Masonry, it comes down through ancient gifts to worthy and honorable men, loyal to their country and principles. All Prince Hall Grand Lodges are illegal and clandestine, and my brothers, do not, in the name of our unborn generations, continue to persuade men to enter the wrong door, but be men who will dare to do right. Having been unwittingly in the dark, do not fail to take advantage of the open door through which the light is shining. That door being the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia and her subordinate lodges who have been illuminated from the three great lights of Roumania, Luxenburg, Germany, and Alexandria, Egypt. We also have a communication from England showing that they did not recognize the Prince Hall Masons, but we, the Most Worshipful Lodge, A. F. A. M., of the District of Columbia, and our subordinate lodges thank God we are right and regular with the world, and there will never be such controversy among Masons again.

The decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, which was handed down in recognition of the right of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, can be found as No. 2007.

We must be mindful always of the right, as our example will be the struggling point of unborn generations of our race, and we must lay aside all differences of our former feelings in this matter and accept the pure principles of God's own teachings as "by the truth we shall live," and we have herein presented these facts that all may see, hear and judge for themselves.

The doors of our Grand Lodge are open to receive all applicants who may apply for initiation, and if found worthy will be investigated at our Temple, 1719 Pennsylvania avenue, northwest.

Your Committee on Publications submit the above to the Most Worshipful Grand Master for his approval.

P. P. Lucas, P. M.
Wm. H. Johnson, P. G. M.
Oscar D. States, Dep. G. M.
Henry C. Scott, Grand Master.

Attest:
Newport F. Henry,
Grand Secretary.

Where and When the Lodges Meet.

King Solomon—1st Monday.
St. Joseph—1st Tuesday.
Hirm Abiff—1st Thursday.
W. H. Nelson—1st Friday.
Jerusalem—2d Monday.
Joppa—3d and 4th Thursdays.
Trinity—3d Wednesday.
St. John—4th Tuesday.
South Gate—4th Friday.
White Veil Court—1st Wednesday.
Lillie of Nile Court—3d Monday.
Eureka Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, 3d Tuesday.
Queen of Sheba, Court—4th Monday.
Meccue Ali Temple—2d Friday.
John G. Jones, Consistory—3d Thursday.

CHAPTERS.

Order of Eastern Star.

Eureka Chapter.
Ada Chapter.
John G. Jones Chapter.
Queen Esther Chapter.
Keystone Grand Chapter.

With their corps of officers working in their regular form.

Courts of Daughters of Sphinx, Arabic adopted right of Free Masonry.

Courts.

White Veil, No. 1.
Eureka.
Queen of Sheba.
Lily of the Nile.
Serena.

With their corps of officers working in their regular form.

Officers known as follows:
Matron.
Associate Matron.
Patron.
Two conductresses.
Three captains of guards.
High priestess consular.
Warden guardian.
Grand Deputy of the District is Daughter R. E. Brent.

Address of Rev. Peter P. Lucas, P. G. S. W., 1107 21st street northwest.

Wm. Johnson, 1807 L street northwest.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

(By Miss J. C. Mason.)

Electric motor car service without the use of trolley wires or the third rail attachment is now being used on the line of the Southern Railway and Blue Ridge Railway between Greenville and Anderson, S. C., the intermediate territory being perhaps the most thickly settled milling section in the South, including the important points of Piedmont, Pelzer, Williamston and Belton.

Former Congressman Franklin Bound, a member of the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses, died last week at Milton, Pa., aged 81 years.

Major William R. Logan, supervisor of industries of the Indian Service, and superintendent of the Fort Belknapp Indian Reservation, in Montana, has been appointed superintendent in charge of the construction of roads and trails in the Glacier National Park, Montana.

The population of New Haven, Conn., according to census report, is 133,605.

An aeroplane in which steel tubing takes the place of wood or bamboo in the frames and planes has proved a success in Germany.

National banks of Minnesota are preparing to organize a currency association authorized by the Aldrich-Vreeland law.

Plans for the new central police station and criminal courts building, as prepared by Albert Randolph Ross, New York, are estimated at $250,000.

Every State and Territory in the Union, with the exception of Nevada, which has no militia, will get a portion of the federal appropriation for the purchase of supplies and ammunition for the organized militia during the present fiscal year.

In Oshkosh, Wis., Frank B. Griffin is building a monoplane, which shall be the largest of its kind ever designed and invented.

The recent annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Baptist Sunday School Convention and the Baptist Young Peoples' Union, held jointly at Pittsburg, was the most largely attended in the history of the two organizations. Forty-two schools represented, and the receipts amounted to $472.91.

Miner Hall, of Howard University, has been fitted up as a most attractive home for young ladies. Prospects are favorable for a large attendance of young women to enter various departments this year.

A railroad company, in selecting a site for a station in Guanajuato, one of the oldest mining towns in Mexico, discovered that the walls of adobe houses were built of gold. About 300 of these houses had to be torn down before the erection of the station, and in so doing great wealth was found. These buildings have brought about $30,000, Mexican, in gold.

Prof. Kelly Miller and Dr. W. Bruce Evans are delegates to the National Negro Educational Congress, held in St. Louis, this week.

Building operations in the Rue d' Arsant, in Brussels, have led to the discovery of a metal case containing about 130,000 ancient coins. About 80,000 are English, Irish and Scotch, and the remainder were minted in Belgium during the reign of Henry III of Brabant.

Some interesting discoveries have been recently made in France. In making excavations at the Abbey of Fonteyrault some tombs were brought to light. At Senons discoveries have been made of jewels, metals and arms. These are believed to have belonged to the Saracens, who were defeated by Charles Martels in 732.

Launching of the torpedo boat destroyer Drayton took place at Bath, Maine, on August 22.

By an explosion, the laboratory of the proving grounds of the Krupp works in Essen, Germany, were blown up and destroyed by fire.

The International Harvester Company has added a new delivery motor car to its line of machinery.

The dedication of the John Brown Park at Ossawatomie, Kan., will take place on Wednesday, August 31. The dedicatory address will be made by Ex-President Roosevelt. The ground to be dedicated to the State covers 22 acres on the site of the battle of Ossawatomie, which occurred August 30, 1853, which was donated by the Woman's Relief Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic of Kansas.

Either New Mexico or Arizona, when admitted into the Union as a full-fledged State, may be named Lincoln, in memory of the great emancipator.

The earliest coinage that may be called American was struck off in Massachusetts in 1652.

Ten ships, each a century or more old, are still being used in the Danish mercantile marine.

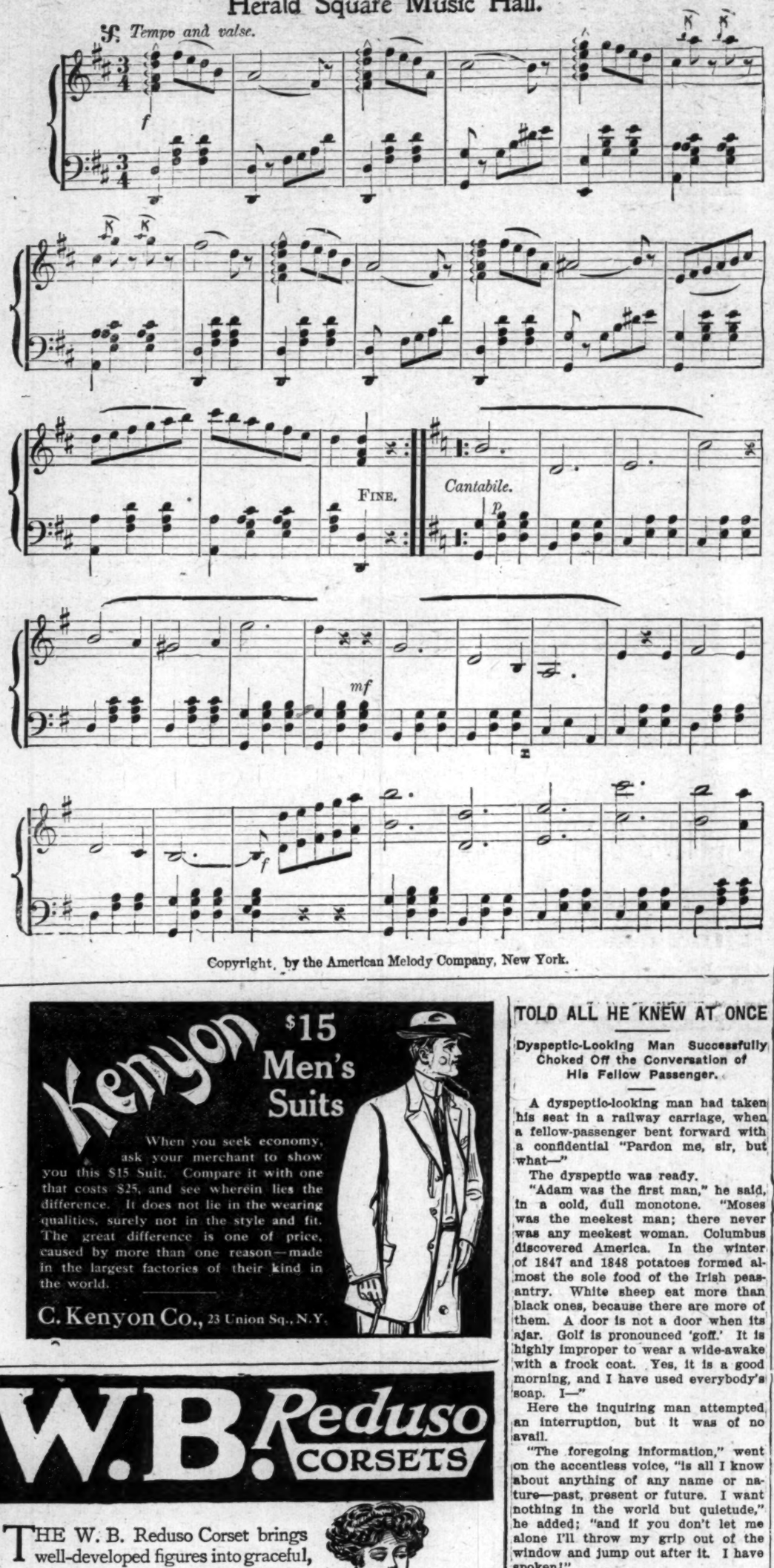
In Paris there are thirty-two miles of underground railways and construction for twenty-three miles more has been authorized.

Guest of Honor.

Mr. A. T. Lewis, of 1120 19th street northwest, last Monday evening had as his guest of honor Mr. W. L. Marshall, of Boston, Mass. The table was really a dream, and comprised all the delicacies of the season. Among those who responded to toasts were: A. T. Lewis, welcome address; response, W. L. Marshall, guest of honor; A. L. Jackson, W. J. Singleton, of Nebraska; Lieut. F. W. Cheek, of Michigan; Louis R. Ambler, Jas. W. Muse, Wm. B. Harris, R. A. Ruffin, Arthur F. Boston, David A. Clark. Mr. A. L. Jackson was chorister for the evening, David A. Clark master of ceremonies; closing chorus, "Auld Lang

WATER LILY

(WASSERLILIE)

As played by STRONG BROS., Cornet Soloist, at Herald Square Music Hall.

Water Lily.

Copyright, by the American Melody Company, New York.

Kenyon $15 Men's Suits

When you seek economy, ask your merchant to show you this $15 Suit. Compare it with one that costs $25, and see wherein lies the difference. It does not lie in the wearing qualities, surely not in the style and fit. The great difference is one of price, caused by more than one reason—made in the largest factories of their kind in the world.

C. Kenyon Co., 23 Union Sq., N.Y.

W. B. Reduso CORSETS

THE W. B. Reduso Corset brings well-developed figures into graceful, slender lines. It reduces the hips and abdomen from one to five inches.

Simple in construction, the Reduso—unhampered by straps or cumbersome attachments of any sort, transforms the figure completely.

Fabrics are staunch woven, durable materials, designed to meet the demand of strain and long wear. There are several styles to suit the requirements of all stout figures.

Style 770 (*as pictured*) medium high bust, long over hips and abdomen. Made of durable coutil or batiste, with lace and ribbon trimming. Three pairs hose supporters. Sizes 19 to 36. Price **$3.00.**

Other REDUSO models **$3.00** per pair upwards to **$10.00.**

W. B. Nuform and **Erect Form** Corsets—in a series of perfect models, for all figures, **$1.00** upwards to **$5.00** per pair.

Sold at all stores, everywhere.

WEINGARTEN BROS., *Makers*, 34th St. at Broadway, New York

TOLD ALL HE KNEW AT ONCE

Dyspeptic-Looking Man Successfully Choked Off the Conversation of His Fellow Passenger.

A dyspeptic-looking man had taken his seat in a railway carriage, when a fellow-passenger bent forward with a confidential "Pardon me, sir, but what—"

The dyspeptic was ready.

"Adam was the first man," he said, in a cold, dull monotone. "Moses was the meekest man; there never was any meekest woman. Columbus discovered America. In the winter of 1847 and 1848 potatoes formed almost the sole food of the Irish peasantry. White sheep eat more than black ones, because there are more of them. A door is not a door when its ajar. Golf is pronounced 'goff.' It is highly improper to wear a wide-awake with a frock coat. Yes, it is a good morning, and I have used everybody's soap. I—"

Here the inquiring man attempted an interruption, but it was of no avail.

"The foregoing information," went on the accentless voice, "is all I know about anything of any name or nature—past, present or future. I want nothing in the world but quietude," he added; "and if you don't let me alone I'll throw my grip out of the window and jump out after it. I have spoken!"

Wonder of Nature.

During the course of a voyage recently, when midway between Marseilles and the Strait of Bonifacio, a "green flash" was seen at sunset. The sky was perfectly clear after a cloudless day, with little wind. As the sun approached the horizon the line 'twixt sea and sky for about forty-five degrees each side of the sun became suffused with a rich dull rose pink and the waves reflected a marvelous ruby shade on their surfaces facing the sunset, while the other faces were an opalescent blue or green from the upper sky. The two colors flashed and changed in a marvelous way. Such intensity of coloring had never been seen by those on board. The sun set clean into the sea and about ten or less seconds after it had disappeared a bright green single flash, just like a railway signal lamp, but brighter far, met our view and rewarded our watching for it.—Symon's Meteorological Magazine.

Rejects Favorite Dish.

One of the articles of food that have disappeared from the New York restaurants is the thick slice of cold roast beef. It is everywhere higher than it was and the difference ranges all the way from five cents to a quarter. But neither the place nor the price seem to avail. The slice is certain to be about half as thick as it used to be. And I'm not the only man who'd pay even a greater advance for one of the old thick slices."

Female Education.

There is no division of opinion as to the goal for which our girls are educated. More and more out of the chaotic past the conviction stands out that each one of us is in training for the service of the race. A woman's goal, like a man's, is to give up her life that the life of the next generation may be safer and wiser and happier than this one. No higher education that is not foolish and ill judged can unfit a woman from bringing splendid children into the world and training them wisely. No higher education that is not foolish and ill judged can unfit a woman who is not blessed with children for dealing nobly and wisely and generously with the rising generation.—Harper's Bazar.

Where to Purchase the Bee.

The "Washington Bee" is on sale at the following named places:

Dr. A. S. Gray, 12th and You Sts. N. W.

Drs. Board and McGuire, 1912 1-2 14th Street. N. W.

E. Throckmorton, 1500 14th Street N. W.

Dr. Walter C. Simmons, 1000 20th Street N. W.

Dr. William Davis, 11th and You Streets N. W.

Send in your subscription at once for The "Bee" 2507 P street, agency.

Dr. Singleton's drug store, 20th and E Street N. W.

Joseph Davis, 1020 U Street N. W.

Steele's Dairy Lunch Room, 1900 L Street N. W.

Southwest.

Charles E. Smith, 312 G St. S. W.

Out of town agents:

E. D. Burts, 2636 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

J. H. Gray, 1233 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Robert S. Laurence, 417 1-2 King Street, Charleston, S. C.

James Allen, 1023 Texas Avenue, Shreveport, La.

Alphesus Conley, 7 Potter Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Young & Olds, 1519 South Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

W. H. Robinson, 406 South 11th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Read The Bee.

WANTED—A RIDER AGENT IN EACH TOWN and district to ride and exhibit a sample Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. *Write for full particulars and special offer at once.*

NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S., without a cent deposit in advance, *prepay freight*, and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and *you will not be out one cent.*

FACTORY PRICES We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above actual factory cost. You save from $10 to $25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at *any price* until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of *factory prices and remarkable special offers to rider agents.*

YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED when you receive our beautiful catalogue and *learn how we can make you this year.* We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with $1.50 profit above factory cost.

BICYCLE DEALERS, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

SECOND HAND BICYCLES. We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from $3 to $8 or $10. Descriptive list sent free.

COASTER-BRAKES, Cushion Frame Wheels, Imported leather choice and pedals, parts, repairs and equipment of all kinds at *half the usual retail prices.*

$8.50 HEDGETHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF SELF-HEALING TIRES *A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY* **$4.80**

The regular retail price of these tires is $9.50 per pair, but to introduce we will sell you a sample pair for $4.80 cash with order ($4.55).

NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES

NAILS, Tacks or Glass will not let the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.

DESCRIPTION: Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of fabric, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is $9.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only $4.80 per pair. All orders stamped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented.

We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price $4.55 per pair) if you send FULL CASH WITH ORDER and enclose this advertisement. We will also send one nickel plated brass hand pump. Tires to be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

Notice the thick rubber tread "A" and puncture strips "B" and "D," also rim strip "H" to prevent rim cutting. This tire will outlast any other make—SOFT, ELASTIC and EASY RIDING.

IF YOU NEED TIRES Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at the special introductory price quoted above, or write for our big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

DO NOT WAIT but write us a postal today. **DO NOT THINK OF BUYING** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

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The latest Paris perfume craze

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TANGIER "HOLYMAN"

HAD LEARNED THE METHODS OF BARNUM AND BAILEY.

American Experience Aided Charlatan in Gaining the Reverence and Small Coin of His Fellow Believers.

"There is hardly anything more enjoyable than to find an unexpected bit of the west in places thousands of miles and hundreds of years from the United States," said a New York man, according to the Sun of that city.

"My wife and I went to Tangier from Gibraltar. The day after our arrival we paid an early visit to the market. Suddenly, as we stood looking on, there was a commotion in the crowd, which parted right and left. I could hear the clash of cymbals, but was amazed to see men bowing almost to the ground as they made way. In the lane thus created appeared a tall man wearing a long robe of many colors and a necklace of charms. He kept his eyes turned heavenward as he walked, keeping up a clashing with a pair of cymbals as he proceeded. At his girdle was a gourd into which some of the multitude tossed copper coins. My courier told me that he was a dervish, a holy man from the Sudan.

"I thought the dervish would make a good subject for my camera, but the courier said he doubted whether it could be arranged, as all good Musselmans had religious scruples against being photographed. I insisted, and the courier said he would do his best.

"So we followed along after the dervish, through a little side street into a broader one, and having turned the corner the courier approached the dervish and exchanged a few words with him. The holy man looked to see whether any Mohammedans were looking on, and there being none in sight he nodded in a dignified manner. He posed while my wife and I took several good snapshots of him.

"I went up to give him a small token of thanks and was surprised when, after looking at me a moment, he said: 'English?'

"'No,' I replied, 'American.'

"'Ah! American!' he cried. 'Me America,' he continued, pointing toward himself. 'New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, St. Louis. Six months Barnum & Bailey.' He smiled all over as he took what I offered him, then bowing in a dignified fashion he went off, casting his eyes toward the sky and clanking his cymbals as he went.

"The next morning we went to the market again. Suddenly again we heard the cymbals clashing, and saw the crowd part, and almost prostrate itself, and in a second our dervish friend of the day before appeared again, his eyes piously cast toward heaven.

"We were sitting on our donkeys and watching him in some curiosity as he neared us. Just as he got opposite he turned his head in our direction. He caught my eye and the lid of his left optic closed in one long, eloquent wink."

A Dry Occasion.

Brook, Ind., where George Ade practises gentleman farming, is right in the middle of the teetotal belt of Indiana.

Last summer, one broiling hot day, a man came along in an automobile, having just patched up a puncture outside of Brook.

He ran into the little village and saw a native standing in front of the general store. He stopped his machine and went up to the native.

"Say, brother," he said, "will you tell me where I can get a good, cold bottle of beer around here?"

The native took the autmobilist by the arm out to the middle of the road, pointed down its dusty length, and said: "The nearest place is 50 miles right down that road."—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

About Egypt.

The total area of Egypt proper is about 480,000 square miles, of which however, only some 14,000 square miles are arable. The population exceeds 10,000,000, the density of the settled part thus surpassing that of any other land on earth, Belgium not excepted. This superiority of Egypt as an agricultural country is owing to the equable climate; the possibility of carrying on farming all the year round, a constant supply of water and, as a consequence of the Nile overflow, a natural and perpetual richness of the soil, which does away with the great cost of fertilization.

For the Scandalmonger.

The Orleans museum has just been enriched with a curious relic of the past which some workmen in making excavations in the city came across. It is a stone representing a grinning figure, showing the teeth, the countenance being repellent enough. In this way the loquacious woman, the scandalmonger, was brought to her senses. The stone, suspended by a chain, was placed round her neck, and so accoutered she was compelled to walk round the town in which she lived. The stone is supposed to date about the sixteenth century.

No Chance for Fraud.

Jones (to friend who is showing his collection of "old masters")—How do you know they are originals?

Friend—Oh, I was too smart to play into the hands of a dealer. I bought 'em myself right on the spot.—Judge.

TOO MUCH FOR EASTERNER

Pilgrim Was Looking for Iron Springs, But That Story Was More Than He Could Stand.

He was a weary, thin and sallow-looking American, who had never been so far west before, and when he struck Carson City he hailed the first native he met.

"Can you tell me, sir, if there are any mineral springs about here?"

"From the east?" asked the westerner.

"Yes."

"Come here fer yer health?"

"Yes."

"Tried everything, I suppose?"

"Yes."

"Tried surphur springs?"

"Yes. Didn't help me a bit."

"Been to Arkansas?"

"Yes, and everywhere else."

"What kind of water are you looking for now?"

"Well, no kind in particular. I was told, though, that I'd find a variety of springs out here."

"Going to locate?"

"That depends."

"Well, stranger I have got just what you want. A vacant lot in the best part of the city. Finest iron springs in the country. Go and see for yourself."

"But how do you know it's iron?" queried the easterner.

"Well, pardner, I drove my horse through it and he came out with iron shoes on his feet. And that ain't all. I drove some pigs down there to drink. They turned into pig iron, and I sold them to the iron foundry. Just what you want. For sale, cheap. Why, hallo! What's the matter?"

The weary easterner had turned abruptly and was walking off up the road.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Why England Believes In a King.

The great majority of Englishmen of all grades and opinions do undoubtedly believe in a king, and think they have some fairly good reasons for doing so.

The great reason, of course, is that on the whole the system works, or seems to work, fairly well. It is very costly. Everything included, it probably costs ten times as much as the average man thinks; and if a rate were levied for the purpose on him, he might feel it and begin to grumble. But the money is derived from the duchies, or voted from the taxes, and nobody feels the pinch or even knows the difference. It is a rallying point for all kinds of senseless anachronisms and abuses. But in an old country many things have a better chance of continued existence by being old than by being good, and an abuse comes to be esteemed almost when its hairs are gray and its years many. It promotes snobbery and creates snobs, though it will not be supposed to be unpopular on that account.—The Congregationalist.

To Save Alcott Home.

Efforts are being made to inaugurate a movement for the preservation of the old Alcott homestead in Concord, Mass., where Bronson Alcott lived and died and where Louisa Alcott created the immortal children that run through the pages of "Little Men" and "Little Women." The place at present is fast falling into hopeless decay and action must be started soon if it is to be preserved at all. "Perhaps if Miss Alcott had been dead two centuries instead of only about 30 years her former home would not be in such a dangerous plight as it is today," said a New York woman who is trying to interest others in its preservation. "But by and by Miss Alcott will have been dead 200 years and if Orchard house is not saved now American soil in future generations will be the poorer for our neglect. We never shall raise a harvest of ancient associations for our land unless we take care of the associations while they still are comparatively modern."

A Different Sort of Doctor.

Dr. Charles Harriss, the well-known Canadian musician and composer, tells an amusing story about himself.

While he was on his way to South Africa, he desired to keep his identity a secret. During the voyage one of the passengers managed to get into conversation with the musician, and asked him if he would medically examine his little girl who was with him on the boat.

"My dear sir," replied Dr. Harriss, 'I have never examined a child in my life."

Ten minutes later, he overheard the passenger say, in the smoking-room:

"There you are; didn't I say that man was a fraud?"

The Girl Grad.

Mark Twain was a firm believer in the higher education of woman, but Hartford still remembers a speech he made one June to a platform of Hartford girl graduates.

This speech, a humorous attack on the college girl, ended:

"Go forth. Fall in love. Marry. Set up housekeeping. And then, when your husband wants a shirt ironed, send out for a gridiron to do it with."

Metaphorically Speaking.

"What do you think of these new palaces I have been rearing?" asked Mr. Dustin Stax.

'Magnificent," replied the cynic.

'Yet," he proceeded with a visible effort to be modest, "this earthly pomp reminds me that all the world is a stage."

"Right. And the modern tendency is to make up with the fine scenery for bad acting."

ON THE SKYSCRAPER

STRENUOUS LIFE IS THAT OF THE IRONWORKER.

Well Styled "Cowboys of the Skies," the Men Who Erect City's Tall Buildings Always Have the Crowds.

In the past they were a boisterous, swashbucking lot. They "floated from New Orleans to Vancouver, lived in freight cars, built bridges and dropped off of them with a grin and a choking "good-by." A hero among them was a man who had the longest fall to his credit, or who could toss a white-hot rivet the greatest distance. They lived hard and died easily. Today they know that a man stands highest on the pay roll who takes his work and its danger most seriously, who also watches the man next to him—for in this calling one man's error often means another's life, Harper's Weekly says.

Even so the bridgeworker of today has not lost his romantic side. He is still the cavalier of the workaday world. See him now, clinging like a fly to the top ring of that lofty derrick, or swaying in midair with one leg wound carelessly about a dangling cable, or standing upright alongside a dizzy column, hundreds of feet above the ground, with nothing more substantial under his clinging toe than an inch-wide bolt! The plumber laying pipes in the dark basement gets just as high a wage and his work is quite as important. But the ironworker gets the eyes of the crowd and knows it. "Cowboys of the skies" they have been styled, and aptly so. They have many characteristics in common with their brethren of the plains. They love a dare and a scampering race. Often they make and have them—when the boss is not watching. Just recently two skyscrapers in New York raced up side by side—a veritable Marathon of the skies!—and prodigies of daring and foolhardiness were done by the rival gangs facing each other across the intervening side-street. They stole each other's hats and wrenches as they sailed up atop the loads of iron, danced giddy hornpipes on the ends of projecting beams, tried to "best" each other taking chances amid the pandemonium of whip-snapping cables and swinging iron.

They affect extravagances and peculiarities of dress. That athletic-looking fellow with the grimy face and hands appears on idle Sundays in white flannels and silk hose. The man beside him is a favorite at bridgemen's dances and has been known to wear and grace a frock-coat. They made no serious complaints over the new order of things—the rush of the work. "Sure," said one, "it's all right, only it's over nowadays before you get your second wind."

Said another: "This going up at a story a day interferes with me social life. On that 13th street building there was a hotel within arm's reach, and one day I got to talking with a pretty maid—through a window. Next day I had to talk down to her and next I had to yell to her, and in two days more I had to say good-by.

"'Good-by!' says she. 'Sorry to see you go; but I'll introduce you to my friend Katie who works on the tenth floor.'"

Be Cheerful.

Engraved faces are more often the result of habit than the marks of Time, that professional etcher, who usually receives all the credit for feminine ugliness. Woman is not content with expressing herself in words; she must needs make little noses and funny faces to give completion to her ideas. If you wail about your lack of beauty, watch yourself for one short day. You will be surprised to find what wonoderful things you will do with your own face. If countenances were not so substantially built they would sooner show the wear and tear imposed upon them.

Wrinkles and lines are indexes to one's life book. The fretter has a signboard on her forehead and she advertises her profession of official worrier by growing box plaits between her eyes, by allowing her mouth to droop at the corners and by taking on the plaintive portrait of misery in which she really rejoices.

But the optimist, the individual of good cheer and laughter, sails serenely along the high seas of existence with a smooth, nicely ironed face, which makes her remain so young that she never really outgrows her happy days of mud pies and pinafores.—Woman's Life.

Sovereigns Who Died on Saturday.

Authorities on things supernatural may be able to explain why Saturday has been a fatal day to the rulers of England. William III died on Saturday, March 8, 1702; Queen Anne on Saturday, August 1, 1714; George II on Saturday, October 25, 1760; George III, on Saturday, January 29, 1820, and George IV on Saturday, June 26, 1830. George I just missed Saturday by two hours, dying at 2 a. m. on Sunday, and the late King Edward breathed his last just a quarter of an hour before midnight, Friday night, May 6.

Not to Be Led.

Clerk—You told me not long ago to lead a better life, sir.

Employer—I believe I did.

Clerk—I want to lead your daughter to the altar.

Employer—Impossible, young man! If you go to the altar with her you follow; I know her better than that.—Boston Herald.

McCALL PATTERNS 10 AND 15 NONE HIGHER

McCALL'S MAGAZINE 50 A YEAR INCLUDING A FREE PATTERN

McCALL PATTERNS
Celebrated for style, perfect fit, simplicity and reliability nearly 40 years. Sold in nearly every city and town in the United States and Canada, or by mail direct. More sold than any other make. Send for free catalogue.

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More subscribers than any other fashion magazine—million a month. Invaluable. Latest styles, patterns, dressmaking, millinery, plain sewing, fancy needlework, hairdressing, etiquette, good stories, etc. Only 50 cents a year (worth double), including a free pattern. Subscribe today, or send for sample copy.

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THE McCALL CO., 238 to 248 W. 37th St., NEW YORK

THE BEE AND McCALL'S GREAT FASHION MAGAZINE
for one year for $1.00.
COUPON.

Editor Bee:—
Find enclosed two dollars. Send to my address below The Bee and McCall's Fashion Magazine for one year.

No.....
Street.....
Town or City.....
.....

The President has signed several proclamations eliminating nearly half a million acres of land from the national forests, adding a little more than 100,000 acres to the reserves.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Hampton Negro Conference will take place at Hampton Institute, Va., July 13th and 14th.

The twenty-fifth anniversary services of the establishment of the Salvation Army in this city were held in the various churches last Sunday.

READ THE BEE

BUY THE NEW HOME LIGHT RUNNING SEWING MACHINE

Before You Purchase Any Other Write
THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
ORANGE, MASS.

Many Sewing Machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the "New Home" is made to wear. Our guaranty never runs out.
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No. 333 Virginia Ave., S.W

Best Afro-American Accommodation in the District.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN.

Good Rooms and Lodging, 50c. 75c. and $1.00. Comfortably Heated by Steam. Give us a Call

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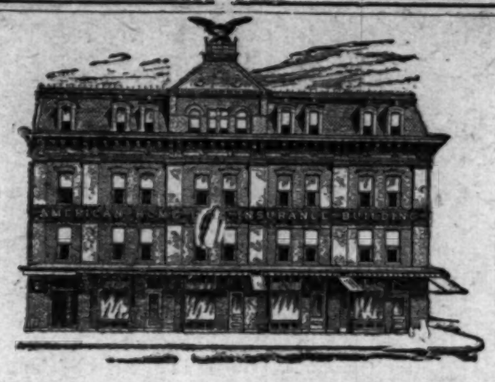
DOM

There are many colored families who are living in crowded houses on small plots of land in towns or cities who want real freedom and real opportunity for themselves and for their children. It is very difficult to rear children in a crowded town or city. The place to rear children is in the country.

In Macon County, Alabama, the colored people have a rare and exceptional opportunity. This is the county in which The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute is located. There is plenty of good land for sale on easy terms. There is a good schoolhouse, and the school term lasting from seven to eight months in every part of the county. The white people in Macon County are of the very best class. There is no disorder or racial trouble. We advise colored people who are now living in crowded towns or cities, in the North or in the South, and especially those who have children to raise to come to Macon County and buy a home where they can get plenty of land to cultivate and rear their families in the county free from the temptations of the cities and towns.

For further information write or see:

Clinton J. Calloway, Real Estate



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WHOLE LIFE INSURANCE ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS
PAYABLE ONE HOUR AFTER DEATH.
AMERICAN HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
FIFTH and G Streets N. W. Washington, D. C

WORTH ADVER TISING FOR

There are 5,499 Negroes em ployed here in Washington by the Government alone, and these 5,499 Negroes draw salaries aggregating $3,044,404. These more than three millions of dollars are spent right here in Washington, but scattered among the hundreds of tradesmen. Is this amount of money worth bidding for? It certainly is, and not even the largest stores in this city would refuse to get the big end of it did they but realize how much money the Negroes are really spending.

Now The Bee is the only Negro publication in this city. It stands without a rival or competitor, and covers the field like a a few of the merchants in this city will patronize the advertising columns of The Bee, presenting the attractive bargains they may have, these Negroes — these 5,499 Negroes who draw annually from the Government over three millions of dollars — will assume that by patronizing a publication edited and operated by one of their race that such firms desire and deserve their patronage. And such firms will receive the bulk of these over thre millions of dollars received and spent by the Negroes of Washington.

What clothing stores, what furniture stores, what dry goods stores and what other lines of business will now make an effort to divert to themselves these over three millions of dollars spent by Washington Negroes by advertising in The Bee?

Place your advertising in The Bee and watch these 5,499 appreciative Negroes spend their over three millions of dollars with you.

Now is the time to advertise in The Bee, the newspaper that goes into every Negro home in Washington. Remember, merchants of Washington, it's what advertising pays you, not what it costs.

MORE MONEY— RACE PROGRESS.

If colored people groom themselves daintly, destroy perspiration odors, remove grease shine from the face, and use our new discoveries for improving the skin and dressing the hair, they will be better received in the business world, make more money, and advance faster.

The Chemical Wonder Company of New York is the best business friend colored people have. It improves their bodies as Dr. Booker Washington improves their minds. That Company manufacturers nine Chemical Wonders, which will make colored people as attractive as individual peculiarities will permit. Colored men in New York who use these Wonders hold better situations in banks, clubs and business houses, and women have better positions, marry better, get along better.

(1,) Complexion WonderCream will light up any colored face (black or brown) every time it is used. To prove this on one trial, we send demonstration sample for 10 cents. Regular jar, 50 cents postpaid.

(2) Magneto-Metallic Comb, called Wonder Comb. Can be heated before using, to help straighten and dress the hair. Costs 50 cents, and will last a lifetime.

(3) Wonder Uncurl. When this pomade dressing is in the hair the kinks can be uncurled and the hair becomes flexible. When heated into the scalp and through the hair with a Wonder Comb, any stiff, knotty hair will dress well. 50 cents postpaid.

(4) Wonder Hair Grow fertilizes the scalp and makes hair grow long, just as fertilizers in the soil make cornstalks grow. 50 cents postpaid.

(5) Odor Wonder Powder instantly destroys perspiration odor. People who neglect such chemical cleansing are obnoxious. 50 cents postpaid.

(6) Odor Wonder Liquid. This fine toilet water surrounds the body with delicate perfume. When used with used with Odor Wonder Powder the conditions of the body become perfect. If you can spare 50 cents extra, order this luxury. 50 cents postpaid.

(7) Wonder Foot Powder keeps the feet dainty. 50 cents, postpaid.

(8) Wonder Wash. A shampoo to clean from dandruff and insure the health of the hair and scalp. 50 cents postpaid.

(9) Shell Pink Creme will give light brown girls beautiful pink cheeks without made-up appearance. 50 cents postpaid.

We guarantee all these Wonders as represented.

We give advice free about hair, skin and scalp.

Will send book on attractiveness free.

We will prove we are true business friends of colored people.

We require one agent for every locality and guarantee you against loss. Only $2 capital required.

Always write to M. B. Berger & Co., 2 Rector Street, New York. We market all the Chemical Wonder Company preparations.

Richardson's Pure Drug Store

316 4½ Street, S. W.

Just received a large assignment of fresh drugs and a large collection of very fine toilet preparations, Easter goods, and many useful articles, just the thing you desire for Easter offering.

Richardson's Old Reliable Pure Drug Store,
316 4½ Street, S. W.
and 14th and R Streets, N. W.

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THE WHITE SOUTH.

President Taft may be doing what, in his opinion, is best to bring the White South, which is Democratic, into the fold of the Republican party by surrendering the political rights of colored Americans; but we believe that he will fail. Every Republican President since the days of the late President McKinley tried it, but failed. The Bee doesn't believe in catering to an element or a party that is rebellious by surrendering offices and the political rights of any people as a medium of submission. The South will forever remain Democratic, no matter what is surrendered. A rebellious element that violates constitutional laws should be subdued by the enforcement of the laws by which it is governed, and not by gifts. The President can readily see by the recent brutal outrages that were perpetrated in Texas that his conciliatory policy towards the South has not in the least changed the methods of the Crackers. Why, then, continue to displace true and loyal Republicans for traitors to the Government? The foreign element, says the South, is more agreeable than the faithful black allies. Will not the day come when the white Americans will see their mistake and have upon their shoulders a burden of foreign emigration? Who is responsible for the many strikes throughout the country? Is it the colored American, who has always been true and faithful to the Republic? Complaints are coming in daily of the discrimination against colored Americans in the several Departments of the Government. Who is responsible for this? The colored man is not seeking social equality; all he asks is that he be given an opportunity to live and defend himself against the brutal, discriminating acts of public officials who manage the affairs of our Government. While it is true that many acts of the Republican party are open to criticism, the Democratic party, as The Bee has often said, offers no inducements to the colored voter; hence, he must continue in the same old way until, perhaps, the day of resurrection. Will Mr. Taft change his policy? Is he not convinced that political conditions are growing worse? The Bee is a firm believer in the great principles of the Republican party, but it cannot sit quiet and see its people outraged, discriminated against in the home of its friends without a protest. We are asked to divide our vote. If we divide our votes, where shall we go? Does the Democratic party invite the colored voter to share the "loaves and fishes?" At this time we are unable to say where to go, because there seems to be a division in our own house. It is an aphorism too true—a house divided against itself is bound to fall.

Will Mr. Taft continue? is the question that is uppermost in the minds of colored Americans.

MR. GIST BLAIR.

The colored voters of the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland should support Mr. Gist Blair, if they support any one. Mr. Blair is being supported by the leading Republicans in the District, because he is the best man to represent them in Congress. The colored voters of the Sixth District ought to know, if they don't, that the friends and supporters of Mr. Blair are those who have been faithful and true to them. There has never been a time in the politics of Maryland that the friends of Mr. Blair has failed to defend the civil and political rights of colored Americans in the State of Maryland. Will the opponents of Mr. Blair point out one act that they have done to advance colored Americans? Can any colored voter point to one act that the opponents of Mr. Blair has done for one colored voter in the Sixth Congressional District? The defeat of Mr. Blair would be an indorsement of men who have shamefully abused, vilified and condemned the true and loyal friends of the colored voters in the Sixth Congressional District. The voters of Montgomery County, Maryland, especially, should wisely consider what they intend to do before they do it. They should remember that the very men who are behind Mr. Blair have made the colored people of the Sixth Congressional District what they are today. When the colored voters of Maryland were about to be deprived of their political rights, who prevented this diabolical act? Where were the opponents of Mr. Blair, and what part did they play in this political drama? Point out, if you please, a number on the program in which the names of the opponents of Mr. Blair played. The colored people of the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland should support the man who has the confidence and respect of the people in the country. They should support men who will have influence in Congress and the respect of the executive departments. The people in Maryland are in need of men in Congress who will be able to help the Nation as well as to help the people in Maryland. Mr. Blair is, therefore, that man, and the colored voters will have no regrets to offer by supporting him. The Bee and the best people in the United States know Mr. Blair, and the lies that have been circulated about him are the conception of vicious brains. Colored Republicans will make no mistake by voting for Mr. Gist Blair.

THEIR CLAIM OF RIGHT.

For several years the two colored Masonic bodies in the District of Columbia have contested as to which one was the real and legal body. Both bodies contain men of influence and power, and many regrets have been expressed by the friends of both sides. The Virginia Avenue Masons have contended that they had more money than the members of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, and for that reason they would succeed. The claim of the Virginia Avenue Masons as to having the greater amount of money may be true, but if The Bee were to decide which was the legal and right lodge, it would base its decision upon the final judgment of the Court of Appeals, rendered February 1, 1910, which is as follows:

"Mr. Justice Van Orsdel.

"No. 2007. Most Worshipful Grand Lodge agt. Grimshaw; so much of decree as restrains appellant from pursuing its objects under its corporate name reversed and cause remanded, with direction to dismiss the cross bill; each party to pay the costs incurred by it in this court, respectively; opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Shepard."

It can be seen by that decision that the court dismissed the restraining order of the Virginia Avenue Masons, which would be evidence to an impartial jury that the Virginia Avenue Masons were wrong. The restraining order was to put the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge out of business, which failed. Not only was the restraining order dismissed by the court, but it directed that the cross bill that was filed by the other side be also dismissed.

What, then, is an intelligent person to conclude? Simply that the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia is a bona-fide organization, and that they stand as it did before the suit was instituted. The Cosmopolitan of London and the Golding History sustain the contention of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia. In another column of The Bee will be read with interest what the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia set up and claim. It was written by Rev. Peter P. Lucas, P. G. S. W., a man of forethought, knowledge and ability. The claim of this lodge is a just one, and should interest all lovers of fairplay.

THE BEE LEADS.

There has never been any question as to which was the leading colored newspaper in Washington. The Bee has witnessed the birth and death of many colored newspapers, and has assisted at the burial of not a few. There may be one or two publications published here at the present time, but The Bee is not informed of them. We only know that this newspaper comes out regularly, and carries more news and more advertising than any other newspaper published in the interest of the race. If you want the news, you just have to take The Bee. And The Bee is free to publish the news. It is not hampered. Its editor holds no office, and seeks none. The Bee looks like a newspaper. The others look like patent inside and outside campaign sheets. The Bee has a standing outside of Washington. It is a national newspaper, and for thirty-one years has never missed an issue. The Bee has a circulation double the combined circulation of all other alleged colored newspapers published in Washington. Any one who knows anything about Washington knows this. People watch for The Bee, but they don't watch for others. The Bee fills a want. The others want to fill a want, but can't. When The Bee speaks people sit up and take notice. The others never make a ripple. If you are not a subscriber to The Bee, you are not a subscriber to a real colored newspaper—that's all there is to it. When you pay the price of The Bee you get the worth of your money. People don't say that about little two-by-twice patent inside and outside folders. The Bee leads, and has always led, against opposition and administration powers.

Business League

(Continued from page 1.)

oned with. "The bankers must educate the people," was the motto of the Negro financiers; teach them how to save, how to handle checks, how to aggregate capital so that property purchases could be secured." Our people lose property because after they have made a purchase, paying, say, half down, they are unable at the required time to complete their payments," remarked Dr. Pettiford, the father of Negro banks. I. F. Brown, of Memphis, said he, at his bank, taught Negroes how to save and how to invest.

The funeral directors showed great progress in their organization, growing from a mere handful a few years ago to more now than 200. They are developing most rapidly also in wealth.

The men of the press displayed great enthusiasm at their gathering. They contended for placing news getting on a cash basis, and for associated press recognition. "If we prove that we mean business," said President R. W. Thompson, of Washington, D. C., "I have no doubt that the day will come when many of us will have associated press franchises."

Booker Washington also speaks in behalf of Negro press.

At the very introduction of his annual address, President Washington spoke fervently in behalf of the Negro press. Said he:

"Let no one doubt or question in the future the value and influence of the negro newspaper. Though it may be a seemingly small and insignificant sheet with a limited circulation reaching the people only in one community, nevertheless this negro paper has its influence.

"More and more in the future than has been true in the past, I plead with all the earnestness that I can command for the generous and constant support of the negro press. This support should not come only from the masses of our people, but in the especial degree it should come from the man of education, from the man who is engaged in some business enterprise. Such support, in an increasing degree, I believe the negro press will have. There are few agencies which, together with the church and the school, have exerted a greater influence in the uplift of our race than is true of the negro newspaper, and often this influence is exerted at the price of poverty, hard work and self-denial on the part of the publishers.

"As each delegate and visitor to this League returns to his home, I hope he will carry with him a resolve that in the future he will see to it that his local newspaper has his hearty support and co-operation."

Little Rock Next Time.

With a thrilling speech by Mr. Willard, president of the Anna T. Jeanes fund, and by Bishop Cottrell, of Holly Springs, Miss., the League bade farewell to New York City. It was the most successful meeting in its history. There were more delegates from the outside States present, more than 25 States being represented. Many of them came in very large numbers, Mississippi sending 60, Arkansas 38, Louisiana 25, and this is remarkable in that it was Louisiana's first time to send a delegation. Indianapolis 30, Chicago 40, South Carolina 20, and so on through the States, even out to California.

From many of these came invitations for next year's session of the National League, from Indianapolis, from Chicago, from Atlanta, but it seemed that the white State officials from the Governor down in Arkansas were the most unanimous and pressing in their invitation.

Already Scipio Jones and other wealthy Negroes of Little Rock are making plans to have the 1911 meeting outstrip any they have yet had.

CLEMENT RICHARDSON.

DR. SHEPARD TELLS OF AIMS.

Chautauqua Will Educate Leaders of the Race, He Says—Not Like Other Schools.

President of Training School Outlines Purpose of Institution and Scope and Character of Its Work.

Durham, N. C., August 12.

Dr. James E. Shepard, who has made the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua possible, and one of Durham's most prominent colored citizens, outlined the scope and purpose of the institution, for which he himself more than any other individual is responsible. He outlined the purpose of the institution in an address before the chautauquans this morning, which took the place of one of the regular scheduled addresses, and during the course of his remarks he let fall some salient principles with reference to the education of his people.

According to Dr. Shepard, the Durham institution will be a distinct departure from other educational efforts in behalf of colored people, and in its many ramifications it will eventually exert a wholesome influence upon the people of the Negro race at large. The National Religious Training School and Chautauqua is not to be a school for the masses. Its primary aim is to deal with the leaders of the race, recognizing that only by an efficient, capable and consecrated leadership will the race be permanently benefited.

"Education must come from within," said Dr. Shepard. "We do not decry industrial education, for we realize that if the people are to make any appreciable material progress they must be efficient artisans. We do not decry the higher education, for the leadership of the people must be well trained and capable men. No people that has paid no attention to an educational system has amounted to much. A people in bondage has had no use for an education. They were responsible for nothing but to do their master's bidding. An education is absolutely essential to the enjoyment of the liberty of a race, and to the fullest appreciation of the high duties of citizenship.

"It is the part of wisdom then to ask, 'what kind of education must we have?' It places the leadership of the people in the greatest danger and under the greatest responsibility. How am I trying to meet the responsibility? What can I do to benefit my people? What standards must I set before the people I teach? These are the questions for every individual who is placed in any position of leadership that carries with it its responsibilities.

"The first principle upon which this school is builded, is founded upon the fact that we must build from God and not to God. We must not attempt to build from an industrial foundation or an intellectual foundation up to God, but from God to both of these material essentials.

"A religious education wakens the sluggish, dormant energies of the individuals and turns them into channels of usefulness and service. It lessens crime, reduces idleness, stops violence, teaches lessons of retraint. It builds up a better citizenship and checks the great waste of human material found in chain gangs, jails and penitentiaries. Make a man practically religious and the industrial and educational side will take care of itself. The rallying cry should be—'change the man and the environments will be changed by the man.'

"I do not refer to that kind of religion that makes a man shout all day Sunday and fail to do an honest day's work on Monday or neglect to pay his honest obligations. I mean a religion that makes a man perform better service, in whatever capacity he may be engaged.

"We are told that the Negro is emotional, that he is essentially a religious people. If that is so, if this emotionalism forms his greatest race asset, why not harness that emotionalism into usefulness and service. It is the part of common sense to study that emotionalism and utilize it for lasting good to the people.

"If we want power, wealth, prosperity, let us teach our people to seek first the kingdom of God. Morality alone will not solve our problems. Industrial education alone will not solve it. A man trained to be a blacksmith with no other training is simply a brute put to work. Combine industrial education with literary training and the highest moral and religious culture and we have the perfectly rounded individual."

Dr. Shepard then stated that it was the intention to develop the summer school and chautauqua on the broadest possible basis, and that the effort would be made this year to raise sufficient funds to pay the way and provide instruction free of charge to a large force of needy ministers who wanted the institution and because of their families and small salaries could not otherwise take advantage of the opportunities here afforded.

He stated further that immediate plans called for the erection of a medical missionary hospital, whereby missionaries would be trained for service in heathen lands among the black folk. This, he added, must not necessarily be construed as being in competition with the other medical institutions for colored people, but that its main work would be to fit men and women for foreign mission work.

Home reading extension courses, industrial extension courses, and the placing of trained people from the local institution into large Negro communities to show them actually how to live would be one of the features of the work. "We can't do all this in a year," he added, but we are going to work to it, and I know the good people of America through God will see the vast necessity for just such work as we are trying to do here."

The immediate school term will begin on October 12 and no students under the ages of sixteen will be accepted. An academic course on a par with the average negro college will be provided, but the scientific, classical, and other special courses arranged are on a par with the highest schools of the North. Dr. Shepard stated that the institution would necessarily have to do some of the work that other schools in the South were doing, but in the main, the purpose was to begin where they left off.

The interest of the people who are here attending the summer school was manifested in the large number and variety of questions that were asked at the close of his address. The point system, as is in vogue in Princeton and other large universities, will be employed here. A large number of applications for the regular fall term are already in, and Prof. C. G. O'Kelly, the vice-president of the institution, is now on a trip through the South in interest of the work.

Rev. Dr. W. L. Lemon, of Cleveland, Ohio, will preach at the Chautauqua Sunday afternoon, and Sunday night a slide lecture, "In His Steps," will be presented by Dr. Shepard. Dr. W. N. Newberry, of Springfield, Mass., and Dr. D. Webster Davis, of Richmond, Va., will begin the lectures for the week.

ATTORNEY SCIPIO A. JONES,
Author of the resolution of sympathy to Mayor Gaynor.

WOMEN IN SESSION.

A Large Convention of the W. T. C. U.—Mrs. Ella V. Chase Williams Re-Elected President.

(Special to The Bee.)

Rockhill, S. C., Aug. 15, 1910.

Your valuable paper is read in this city. A great temperance meeting is being held here, and I take this opportunity to report it to the newsy and busy Bee.

The fifth annual State convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of South Carolina, Mrs. E. V. C. Williams, Abbeville, S. C., State president, was held in this city August 11-14.

The convention was called to order by the president in the Hermon Presbyterian Church, the Rev. J. T. Wright, pastor.

Thursday evening was welcome night. Many excellent addresses were made by members of the local W. C. T. U., and responded to by Mrs. C. D. Saxon, recording secretary, and Miss Julia Watson, L. T. L. secretary.

Friday morning the convention was called to order by President Williams, and the work of the convention moved along with great smoothness and precision. The reports of the treasurer, and the superintendents of departments, the Y and L. T. L. secretaries, all show a great work being done in this State in behalf of temperance. The treasurer, Mrs. H. L. Hawkins, of Columbia, reported a large bank account to the credit of the State W. C. T. U.

The organizer's report showed that several new local unions have been added to the roll.

Great stress was laid on the importance of Gospel Temperance meetings, Mothers' Meetings, L. T. L. Union, and White Ribbon recruits.

The national papers—The Union Signal and The Crusader Monthly, were considered and each member was urged to subscribe. Sessions were held all day Saturday, at which time it was announced that a State paper will be launched January 1, 1911, with the following ladies as editors:

Mrs. E. V. C. Williams, Abbeville, S. C., editor-in-chief.

Assistants—Mrs. C. D. Saxon, Columbia, S. C.; Mrs. Jacob Moorer, Orangeburg, S. C.; Mrs. S. L. Hawkins, Columbia, S. C.; Mrs. Roberta A. Boulnare, Rockhill, S. C.; Miss Julia A. Watson, Columbia, S. C.

Sunday morning, in the Baptist Church, Editor White, of the Rockhill Messenger, gave the convention sermon in a most able and practical manner, after a splendid introductory address by the president, Mrs. E. V. C. Williams.

Sunday afternoon, in the Zion Methodist Church, a mass meeting was held in the interest of temperance, at which the president and other speakers made excellent addresses. Several gentlemen became State honorary members at this meeting. The closing session was held in the Hermon Presbyterian Church Sunday night.

Who can tell the result of five years' organized work, "For God, Home, and Native Land!" Five years' work among women, men, young people, L. T. L.'s, and White Ribbon recruits? During these years literature has been distributed, jails visited, flowers and fruit given to the sick and poor, hundreds have been induced to sign the temperance pledge. The determination of this W. C. T. U. of South Carolina is to go forward with renewed effort to "save the boys and girls, lift the fallen, and aid in the downfall of the rum traffic."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Mrs. E. V. C. Williams, Abbeville, S. C.

Vice President-at-Large—Mrs. Addie Rogers, Anderson, S. C.

State Vice President—Mrs. Jacob Moorer, Orangeburg, S. C.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. C. D. Saxon, Columbia, S. C.

Assistant Recording Secretary—Miss Julia Watson, Columbia, S. C.

Corresponding Secretary — Mrs. Mary Earle, Anderson, S. C.

Assistant Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer—Mrs. H. L. Hawkins, Columbia, S. C.

Y Secretary—Mrs. Roberta A. Boulnare, Rockhill, S. C.

L. T. L. Secretary—Miss Julia Watson, Columbia, S. C.

The convention decided to put a State organizer in the field, which is an advance step. This Christian worker, Mrs. H. L. Hawkins, will come to our cities, villages, hamlets and rural district settlements and organize unions. Brethren, let us help these women, who labor with us in the gospel.

UNCLE RUFUS.

Claimed by Arkansas.

Attorney Scipio A. Jones, of Little Rock, Ark., who was a delegate to the Negro Business League convention, carried the largest delegation of any State that attended the convention. His delegation consisted of 38 delegates consisting of some of the leading men in the State. Attorney Jones was the author of the resolution of sympathy to Mayor Gaynor, of New York, and through him and his work the next meeting of the Negro Business League will be held in Little Rock, Ark. Attorney Jones stated to a Bee representative that the people of Arkansas will give the league the greatest reception that has ever been held in any State in the United States. There is no man in this country any more appreciated than Mr. Jones, and The Bee is of the opinion that the National Negro Business League will, in a few years, be the greatest factor in the business world.

PROF. COOK DROWNED—HIS BODY WASHED ASHORE.

Head of the Department of English at Howard University Ventured Beyond Breaker Line and Sinks Before Assistance Reaches Him—Widow and Two Children Were With Him on Vacation.

Sea Isle, N. J., Aug. 21.

Prof. Charles C. Cook, of the Howard University, this city, was drowned in the surf at Sea Isle City, N. J., yesterday afternoon. Prof. Cook, who was an expert swimmer, ventured beyond the breaker line, when he was caught in an eddy, and before assistance could reach him he went down. The news of the drowning came in a telegram to George F. Cook, a brother of Prof. Cook.

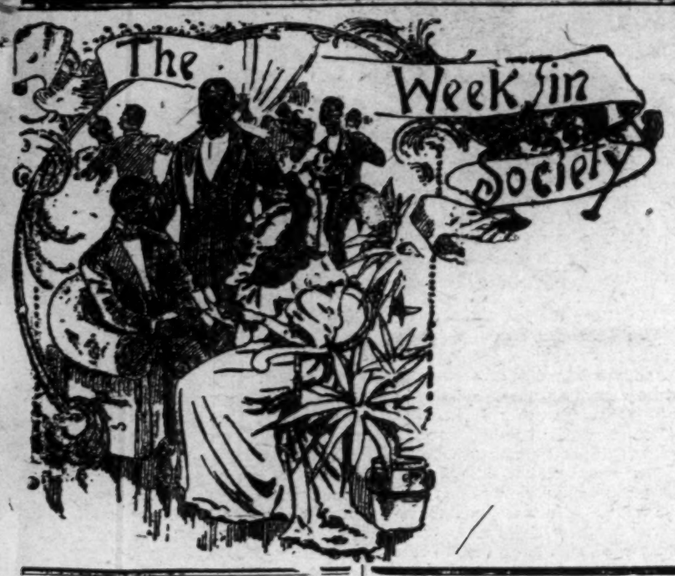
Prof. Cook's body was washed ashore within a few feet of where he was last seen, and very effort was made to revive him, as he had been in the water less than an hour. Prof. Cook was a prominent Negro educator, and held a professorship of language at Howard University.

Son of John F. Cook.

Prof. Cook was a member of one of the best-known Negro families in Washington, being a son of the late John F. Cook, who was reputed to be the wealthiest Negro in the District of Columbia when he died, last January. Prof. Cook was born here, and after preparing for college in the local schools entered Cornell University, from which he graduated in 1890. The next year he spent in European travel and in study in the universities of Edinburgh, Oxford, and Heidelberg.

Returning to the United States in 1891, he became a member of the faculty of Howard University, and thereafter was connected with that institution as head of the department of English. He was active in building up athletics at Howard, and was one of the most popular members of the faculty.

The body of Prof. Cook has been taken to the home of his brother, George Frederick Cook, in Sixteenth street. Arrangements for the funeral have yet to be completed, but burial will be in Harmony Cemetery.



Get your drugs, medicines and toilet articles at the Board & McGuire Pharmacy 1912 1-2 14th St. N. W. "The place where everybody meets everybody else."

Dr. Chas. A. Shepard, Dr. A. M. Moore, Dr. J. E. Dalahuger, and Dr. J. E. Shephard, of Durham, N. C., are visitors here this week.

Dr. W. Alexander Cox, president of the Dental Association, Cambridge, Mass., is stopping at 1326 V street northwest, during the medical convention.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Davis, of 828 Twelfth street northeast, are the house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, in Vienna, N. Y.

Miss Lottie Burrels is spending her vacation at her father's home in Northumberland County, Va.

Dr. Harry E. Kingston, of Bluefield, W. Va., visited his parents in Plainfield, N. J., last week. Dr. Kingston is the guest of his cousin, Attorney A. W. Gray, during the Medical Convention.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Mason have returned to their home after a delightful stay of ten days in New York City as the house guests of Mrs. Isabella Rivers, 221 East 127th street.

Miss Marie L. Dade returned home last Friday morning, after spending a pleasant stay in Richmond, Va.

Mrs. Bessie B. Anderson and daughter, Miss Lillian, have returned home after a pleasant trip to Richmond, Va.

Mrs. Lillie Savoy and her son Leonard spent several days in Philadelphia last week. They are now in Atlantic City.

Dr. R. L. Jones and B. P. Brownley, of Charleston, W. Va., are in the city this week to the Medical Convention.

Miss Louelyn Spriggs, of Institute, W. Va., is visiting here this week.

Mrs. Annie Quander and her son Lawrence returned home last Friday after spending a delightful stay of a month in Wilkesbarre, Pa., with relatives.

Mrs. A. W. Toppen and her little daughter Bessie have returned home after a very pleasant stay of two months at Belaton, Md.

Messrs. Hill and Berry have been spending a very pleasant vacation in Maryland.

Mr. Elias S. Webb has been spending several days this month in Little Rock, Ark., with relatives.

Mrs. C. H. Thomas, of Cincinnati, Ohio, is visiting here this week.

Miss M. E. Battimore, of Harrisburg, Pa., visited our city this week.

Dr. J. E. Robinson, of Cairo, Ill., is in our city this week attending the Medical Convention

Miss Mayme Puller has returned to her home in Harrisburg, Pa., after spending a pleasant stay of three weeks here and in Atlantic City.

Misses Stella Blanche Dixon and Carrie Williams, of Baltimore, Md., have been spending a very pleasant stay here.

Little Miss Beatrice Bowen has returned home after a delightful stay in Baltimore, Md., with Mrs. Carroll, Druid Hill avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt Fleming are visiting in Lancaster, Va.

Miss Zellaca C. Wooding is spending her vacation at Asbury Park, N. J.

Miss Emmie Kibble, of 721 13th St. N. E., is spending a few days in Baltimore with friends.

Miss Ruth E. Ford, of Manassas, Va., and Mrs. Ida Hall, of this city, have been appointed to clerkships in the Census Office.

Dr. Geo. E. Cannon of Jersey City, N. J. Chairman of the Executive Committee of the N. M. A. of the U. S. now in session in this city left JerseyCity in his automobile Friday, arriving here at 7 P. M. Saturday. He was accompanied by Mrs. G. Wilkinson Cannon, his son, Geo. and daughter, Gladys. They are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Wilkinson Sr. at 901 E st. S. W.

Mr. Wallace L. Sudley, of the Agriculture Departmen, Forest Service is spending a pleasant vacation at East Providence, R. I.

Mrs. Tarqueina A. Middleton and her two children, Adeline and Robert, have returned to their home in this city after a delightful stay of three weeks in Jersey City, New York City, Asbury Park and Philadelphia, Pa., with relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Johnson, of Richmond, Va., spent Monday in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have just returned from a pleasant trip to New York City, Jersey City, Asbury Park and Philadelphia.

Mrs. Sallie A. Baston returned to this city last Friday after a pleasant stay in Richmond, Va.

John P. Rhines, attorney, of Nashville, Tenn., is the guest of his son at 600 Second St. S. W. for a week.

Miss Maude E. Fleming has returned home after a delightful stay of two weeks in Harrisburg, Pa., as the house guest of her cousin, Mrs. Spotwood. Miss Fleming was the recipient of many social features.

Misses Julia and Mamie Jenkins have just returned from a very pleasant trip to Hampton, Newport News and Richmond, Va.

Mrs. James Buckner has returned to this city after a delightful stay in Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Samuel Tilley, of Youngstown, Ohio, is visiting relatives here.

Miss Pearlie Lewis, who has been visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mallory, in Dayton, Ohio, is now in Chicago.

Misses Agnes and Julia Davis, of this city, are spending a pleasant vacation at Atlantic City.

Miss Smallwood is visiting Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Felix Wier are in Atlantic City.

Miss Anna Howard was the house guest of Dr. and Mrs. R. J. Warrick in Philadelphia last week.

Miss Hattie Jackson is home after a pleasant vacation in Mantoloking, N. J.

Mrs. Eliza Bell is the guest of Olivia Simpson in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Mary Padilla and Miss Carrie Ashton are having an extended trip to Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Canada.

Mrs. Elizabeth Burwell attended the Nurses' Convention in Philadelphia last week.

Miss Cellie Wespetal and Miss Ester Middleton were recent visitors at Asbury Park.

Mrs. Louise Peebles Johnson, of Baltimore, Md., is spending a pleasant stay here at her mother's residence, 1014 D St. S. E.

Mr. and Mrs. Carson are visiting friends at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Rev. Stewart, of Little Rock, Ark., was a visitor here this week.

Miss Mamie F. McGiven is the house guest of Mrs. Smith at 307 West 119th St., New York City.

Mrs. W. H. Higgins, of Providence, R. I., is visiting our city this week.

Mr. Harry Farley, of Indianapolis, Ind., is visiting his parents here.

Mrs. Lucy Blagburn, Mr. Alexander and Rev. A. C. Garner attended the St. Luke session in Richmond, Va., the week of Aug. 16.

Dr. W. P. Dickerson, of Newport News, Va., is in our city this week to the convention.

Mrs. R. L. Smith is in Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Mamie Spencer and Miss Emly Lewis, of Norfolk, Va., are visiting friends here. Before returning home they will visit friends in Baltimore.

Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Green, of Norfolk, Va., are in our city this week.

Miss Enola McDaniel and Miss Hattie Edmunds are sojourning at Asbury Park, N. J.

Miss Latham is visiting friends in Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. R. F. Boyd, of Nashville, Tenn., is in our city this week.

Miss Nellie Williams, of New Haven, Conn., is visiting relatives here.

Miss Julia Craighead, of this city, is visiting in Brockton, Mass.

Mrs. Wm. Evans and two daughters, Misses Maud and Alice, of Attleboro, Mass., are visiting here.

Mr. Harry Cummings, of Baltimore, was a visitor here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Henderson are spending a pleasant vacation in Jersey City.

Miss F. Fletcher is visiting friends in Jersey City.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur West, of Elm street, gave a luncheon on last Saturday afternoon in honor of Miss Phillis Monzon, a school teacher from Spartanburg, S. C. Among those present were Miss Phillis M. Monzon, Mrs. Hattie Lee, Mrs. Emma B. Paul, Mrs. Frances S. McClure, of Ogden, Utah; Mrs. Sadie B. Monzon, Mrs. Lillian M. Morris, Miss Marie E. Kelley and Mr. J. L. Handy, of Columbus, Ga. After luncheon the evening was pleasantly spent in music.

Editor W. Calvin Chase, of The Bee, had a box party at Howard Theater last Wednesday evening, consisting of Drs. James E. and Charles H. Shepard, J. E. Dellinger, J. W. and W. A. Jones, of Durham, N. C.

Dr. C. A. A. Gordon, of Philadelphia, Pa., was in the city this week and called at The Bee office.

Mrs. Hattie Ricks Taylor, formerly of this city but now of Mississippi, is in the city, the guest of her sister.

After the 5 and 10 cent theatre, between the acts, and at all hours, ice cream soda is now all the rage, especially that snappy, cold, pure, delicious kind that is served at the drug store of Board & &McGuire, 1912 1-2 14th St. N. W. It is made right, served right, tastes right, and is right.

Mrs. Addie Bryant, of 1631 P street northwest, sister of Mrs. David Warner, accompanied by Mrs. Dora Yates, of Harper's Ferry, W. Va., have returned to this city after an absence of two weeks. These ladies visited Niagara Falls, Toronto, Canada; New Haven, and Bridgeport, Conn., in which latter city resides the Rev. Mrs. Morton, sister of Mrs. Bryant. They speak of their trip as a most pleasant and enjoyable one.

Mrs. Daniel Murray, of 934 S street northwest, and family, and Prof. Montgomery and family, are sojourning at Harper's Ferry.

Mrs. Chas. M. Thomas, wife of Prof. C. M. Thomas, and children, are spending a pleasant vacation on Sitka farm, Montgomery County, Md.

Dr. F. N. Cardoza and sister, Miss Hattie, of Baltimore, Md., are attending the N. M. A. this week.

Mrs. Horatio Whitted and her two little boys, Mrs. White and Mr. B. N. Spaulding, have just returned from Whitesboro, N. J., where they spent a pleasant vacation, the guests of Hon. Geo. H. White.

Mr. Charles S. Hill returned home from Luray, Va., the latter part of last week.

THE HOWARD THEATER.

The Greatest Social Event in the History of Washington Society—As Many Outside as There Were on Inside—Judge Robert H. Terrell, Auditor Tyler, and Hon. Harry Cummins Welcome the Guests. Full Description of the Theater.

The long-looked-for opening of Howard Theater was fully realized last Monday night. The Washington society was out in full force. Never before in the history of Washington have the people turned out in such mass for a social event as they did last Monday evening. It was an event that will be remembered for years to come. The private boxes were filled with many ladies of society. The orchestra was monopolized with the social elite of Washington, gayly and gorgeously dressed in gowns fit for the goddesses. The orchestra, under the direction of Prof. Will Vodrey, was one of the events of the evening. After the overture, the performance opened with a specialty, after which Judge Robert H. Terrell, of the Municipal Court, Auditor Ralph W. Tyler, and Hon. Harry Cummins, of Baltimore, Md., on behalf of the management, delivered short and pointed addresses of welcome to the vast audience. Their addresses were filled with encouragement of a bright future for the colored people of the National Capital, and their appreciation of what Messrs. Rosenthal and Benedict have done for the colored Americans in erecting such a play house to the people. After which the three gentlemen assured the management that the people of this city would show their appreciation in the future as it has tonight. Among some of the most prominent noticed in the boxes were, in the lower box, Ex-Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback, Hon. Harry S. Cummins, Dr. E. D. Williston, James H. Hudnell, Recorder of Deeds Johnson. In Box B were the entire staff of The Bee: W. Calvin Chase, Sr. and Jr., editor and managing editor of The Bee; Miss G. B. Maxfield, manager and paragraphic editor of The Bee; Miss Jessie C. Mason, society editor; Miss Naomi Toppin, Bee attache, and Miss Anna Robinson, of North Carolina. In the right lower boxes were Register W. T. Vernon, wife and invited guests. Next to Register Vernon's box were Mr. Emmett J. Scott, of Tuskegee, Ala., Assistant U. S. Attorney J. A. Cobb, and Auditor Ralph W. Tyler, wife and lady guests. In the upper boxes were Mrs. George A. Carter, Prof. Geo. W. Cook, family and guests.

The program was very entertaining. Miss Abbie Mitchell, queen of song, carried the house by storm. She is not only a nice singer, but her gestures were effective. The five Cargads, European acrobats and gymnasts, were sensational and daring. Mr. and Mrs. Tom Lancaster made a hit in their musical comedy. The other participants added greatly to the occasion.

Mr. Wm. H. Smith, formerly of the Pekin Theater, of Chicago, is the manager; Mr. Lew W. Henry, stage manager; O. L. Garrett, electrician.

Having thus fully described the interesting ceremonies incident to the formal opening of the Howard Theater, as also the magnificent audience which greeted the inital performance, a detailed description of the structure itself is in order.

It may be mentioned here that the "Howard" is the first theater built in this city under the new building code, which became effective on November 1 last. The regulations are considered, so far as they apply to theaters and public halls, as the most perfect of any in the country. They are indeed rigorous, but properly so. Every precaution that the science of construction could devise for the safety and protection of the public is incorporated in the new building code. First of all, the building is absolutely fire proof. No better evidence of this could be given than the statement that the Howard pays a smaller insurance premium than probably any theater in the United States. The usual rate being from two to five dollars per hundred dollars of insurance, whereas the Howard pays at the rate of forty cents per hundred dollars. Nothing but steel, stone, brick and concrete being used in its construction.

The entire roof is of reinforced concrete, likewise all the stairways, the latter being covered with either Tennessee marble or slate. Over three hundred thousand pounds of steel were used. Ten heavy steel columns, solidly built-in walls laid in Portland cement, support five hip trusses on which the roof rests. Some idea of its solidity may be had from the simple statement that the girder on which the proscenium wall rests, which divides the stage from the auditorium, weighs over sixty thousand pounds. The entire balcony, which is on the cantilever plan, is composed entirely of steel filled in with concrete.

The house is divided into an orchestra, balcony, with eight proscenium boxes, and has a seating capacity close to 1,500. A broad and magnificent lobby leads through various balcony is reached by separate entrances direct from P street.

There are 13 separate and independent exits for the main auditorium, enabling the management to empty the house in two or three minutes, something which cannot be done by any house in this city or elsewhere, and which is made possible by the fact that the building occupies an entire block, being bounded by three streets and a twenty-foot alley.

Each floor has convenient toilet facilities, the same being embellished with marble walls and terraza floors.

The electrical equipment is as perfect as money and science could make it, over one thousand electric lamps being in use, and every foot of wire going through the latest type of approved conduit.

The ventilation of the house is its doors to the main auditorium. The crowning feature, engineers who are specialists in this particular branch having designed it. From each of the four corners of the main structure conduits with a diameter of three feet converge towards the center of the main auditorium, and are joined in a ventilator between the ceiling and the roof. Within the ventilator is a two and one-half horse power motor, which operates a 36-inch Davidson fan which, at the rate of three thousand revolutions per minute, sucks out the foul air and sends it out of the building. Behind each steam radiator on the ground floor and opening on the street, is an open air register, constantly drawing the fresh air into the building, so that as rapidly as the foul air is drawn out, fresh, pure air is brought in to take its place.

The decorations and fixtures, as well as the furnishings, such as draperies, chairs, etc., are in harmony with their elegant and tasteful surroundings.

To summarize, it may be said without making ourselves open to the charge of exaggeration, that the "Howard" is, both from an architectural and artistic point of view, a magnificent structure, an ornament to the city, and a monument to the colored citizens of this city, of which they may be justly proud, and one which they may point to with becoming pride.

ATLANTIC CITY SEASON AT ITS HEIGHT.

Miss Alfreda Kennedy, The Bee's Successful Contestant, Given a Royal Reception.

(Special Correspondence to The Bee.)

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 18.

The weather for the past week has been all the most exacting as well as the most chronic fault-finder could wish. Some days have been quite warm, 'tis true, but not to a degree that strolling on the Boardwalk was made uncomfortable; nor so much so that it was not especially enjoyed by the host of bathers and the army of sand-cure and sun-bath varieties.

Washington Society.

So well has the Capital City been represented here for the past two weeks that it is generally conceded that that fashionable and charming set of young ladies has predominated everything social here since the first of August, which marked the general advent. Others? Why, yes; Baltimore was a close second.

Sure, I can tip you off on that, too. You will understand Philadelphia is so very near and so very convenient that most of the Phillies come here for the week-end; whereas from the Oyster City and the Senate burg, they come for a more or less long stay.

Benches for Spooners.

"Spooning benches" will henceforth be the name, if not officially at least popularly, for the rest seats to be scattered along the Boardwalk. At its last meeting City Council authorized bids for four hundred of them.

"Chemise" Bath Suit is Latest.

It would indeed be a queer August in this resort if some new bathing rig did not appear to startle the natives. The 1910 garment, which, from its long loose lines may be designated as the chemise surf robe, has the advantage of being comfortable and giving the body free movement in the surf. But as for grace—well, the pity of it is that the above stated garment is seen on the strand covering all manner and sizes of fair feminity from the bean-pole variety to the huge lady who takes sand-baths to reduce her obesity.

In black the bathing costume of the first part above referred to is not so bad, but in all white, the effect is—well, let it go at a bit shocking. This morning a stately matron weighing not less than two hundred pounds appeared on the beach at the foot of Indiana avenue in a thin white straight piece robe with pale blue bands. She was apparently unconscious of the attention she attracted. Another matron drew attention (this matron was of more slender proportion) by her bathing shoes which were of red canvas—or duck if you will—and came within three inches of her rather short skirt.

G. A. R. Meeting Drawing Near.

That only a few weeks remain before Grand Army hosts from all parts of the country will invade Atlantic City to the strains of martial music to attend the National Encampment of the great order, was called to mind today when electricians began placing on the City Hall the wire ducts from which the municipal building will be brilliantly illuminated.

Thousands of red, white and blue incandescent lights will be used to produce the effect desired by the decoration committee, of which Mayor Stoy is chairman, and it is predicted it will surpass anything Atlantic City has yet known. A huge G. A. R. badge and two big American flags in outline with rippling lights will be the main feature.

Personal Chat—Mercy Hospital Dance.

Residents, cottagers and visitors showed much interest in the benefit two-act performance given last Friday evening at Fitzgerald's, for the benefit of Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia. The event was the occasion of a common meeting of society from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Atlantic City.

Card Party and Dance at the "Grinnage."

On Thursday evening last the proprietor and management of the Grinnage House gave a card party and dance in honor of the Misses Kennedy, of Washington.

Until 12 o'clock the guests (which numbered some twenty couples) played duplicate whist, then a buffet supper was served, during which time two entertainers added to the pleasure of the evening.

The dance was from 1 to 2:30. Among Washingtonians and others present were: The Misses Elfreda and Estelle Kennedy, Miss George, Miss G. Smallwood, Mrs. W. A. Pinchback, Miss Hattie Betts, Miss Brooks, the Misses Cooper, Mr. R. L. Pendleton, Mr. T. H. Weddington, Mr. A. M. Ray, Mr. and Mrs Hill, Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, of Detroit; Mrs. Arthur White, of Boston; Miss Sterling, Miss Madge Miller, Baltimore; Miss Addie Cooper, the Misses Clark, Dr. A. B. Washington, Dr. Terrel, Baltimore; Miss Isabele Grinnage, Mr. J. M. S. Williams, and others.

JACK LIGHTFOOT.

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W. R. GRIFFIN, *Treas*

A movement is on foot, headed by Baron Wilkins, of New York, with other sporting men, to secure by public subscription amounting to $25,000, a diamond studded gold belt for heavyweight champion John Arthur Johnson.

After a delay of 83 years, the $800 estate of Timothy Caldwell, a resident of Wilmington, Del., who died in 1827, was divided last week. Owing to the case being involved the estate could not be settled before.

In London, England, wireless telephoning from a moving train has been accomplished with complete success on a stretch of railway line four miles in length between Horley and Three Bridges, on the Brighton railway.

Charleston, S. C., plans a $250,000 race track to be ready next year.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Schwartz, jeweler and optician, 824 Seventh street northwest, in this issue of The Bee. This is one of the best and most thorough jewelry store in this city. Everything in this store is first class in every detail. Your eyeglasses are fitted, your eyes examined, and the very best material is used in the construction of your glasses. Satisfaction is guaranteed in everything

A new silk mill has started in Reading, Pa., with Jansen & Pretzfeld, of New York, as managers, with twenty employees.

OIL MAGNATE OWNS A GHOST

It Was the Prize Package Given With Mexican Palace That H. Clay Pierce Bought.

H. Clay Pierce, St. Louis oil magnate, is now the owner of the Borda Gardens at Cuernavaca, Mexico, and may be said to be the custodian of the ghost of the Borda Gardens. Nothing was said about it when Mr. Pierce paid $15,000 for the historic spot which was the favorite summer haunt of Emperor Maximilian and Queen Carlotta in the days of Mexico's splendor as an empire.

But it is to be supposed that the ghost, having occupied the gardens without leave these many years, will continue to do so, and an occasional glimpse of the ghostly intruder may be vouchsafed to the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Pierce after Mr. Pierce has spent $100,000 in restoring the gardens and they are ready to entertain their friends there.

Mrs. Pierce, who will be the mistress of the mansion of the mad empress, is an Edwardsville (Ill.) woman, the daughter of Maj. William M. Russell Pickett. Before her marriage to Mr. Pierce she was Mrs. Virginia Pickett Burrowes.

The mansion, in recent years, has divided into several suites and has been let to tenants. These say that they often see the ghost.

Whose ghost is it, and why it haunts the Borda Gardens nobody pretends to know, but it is the belief of the locality that the ghostly appearances have some relation to buried treasure and a dark crime of the long ago.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

How Hay Wrote "Little Breeches."

On the train, as I journeyed to New York, I entertained myself by writing "Little Breeches." The thing was done merely for my own amusement, without the smallest thought of print. But when I showed it to Whitelaw Reid he seized the manuscript and published it in the Tribune. By that time the lilt and swing of the Pike county ballad had taken possession of me. I was filled with the Pike county spirit, as it were, and the humorous side of my mind was entertained by its rich possibilities. Within a week after the appearance of "Little Breeches" in print all the Pike county ballads were written. After that the impulse was completely gone from me. . . . There were no more Pike county ballads in me and there never have been any since. Let me tell you a queer thing about that. From the hour when the last of the ballads was written until now I have never been able to feel that they were mine, that my mind had anything to do with their creation or that they bore any trace of kinship to my thought or my intellectual impulses. They seem utterly foreign to me—as foreign as if I had first encountered them in print as the work of somebody else. It is a strange feeling.—Letter from John Hay to G. C. Eggleston, quoted in "Recollections of a Varied Life."

Good Time to Turn Farmer.

In theory there never was a better time than right now for a sensible man to move from city to country. The movement has been away from the farm until prices of all kinds of food and fiber are high. There is nothing in sight to indicate that prices will be greatly reduced by increased production. A crop well grown and handled with good business judgment will be reasonably sure of sale at a fair price. There never was a time when it was so easy to learn new methods and the principles of scientific farming. A man starting now may receive at once the benefit of 30 years of the experience and study of good farmers and scientific experts. For example millions of acres of land in the eastern states are almost nonproductive and thrown on the market at a low figure, simply because they are waterlogged and sour. When these farms are drained and limed they become at once productive and double in value for farm purposes. They are naturally strong and drainage and lime make their strength available.—H. W. Collingwood, in Metropolitan Magazine.

The Last Stage.

Mrs. De Fashion—My dear, late hours, late suppers and general social dissipation have ruined your constitution."

Miss De Fashion (belle of six seasons)—I know it, ma.

"And your health is miserable."

"Yes, ma."

"And you are losing your beauty."

"It's all gone, ma."

"It really is. And so is your plumpness."

"I'm nothing but skin and bones."

"There's no denying it, my dear, you are a mere wreck of your former self."

"Too true."

"What are you going to do about it?"

"Get married."—New York Weekly.

Nothing Subdued About Her.

Fuddy—Do you believe that people acquire mental qualities from what they eat?

Duddy—Hardly think so. My wife's mother eats crushed oats, mashed potatoes and whipped cream, and yet she's very pugnacious.

Looking Up Father.

"May I see my father's record?" asked the new student. "He was in the class of 1877."

"Certainly, my boy. What for?"

"He told me when I left home not to disgrace him, sir, and I wish to see just how far I can go."

WHY THE OX WAS MUZZLED

Old Welsh Plowman Took Timely Precaution to Save the Tail of the Leader.

The oxen were harnessed tandem fashion; stocky little Welshmen they were from the western hills, usurpers there, for the true Sussex ox is red. They eyed me with an expression of plaintive inquiry, and I noticed that the rear one's moist black nose was guarded by a string muzzle, through which he snorted at me in a manner hardly inviting confidence. The old plowman smiled indulgently while I admired them.

"Why do you muzzle the rear one?" I inquired.

"Look at the t'other's tail an' ye'll see," he chuckled.

And certainly the leader's tail was not so bushy as it should be.

"There aren't many oxen used now for farm work?" I asked.

He shook his head. "Only a few, just here an' there, mayhap," he answered; "horses an' ste'm plows 'a done away with 'em. 'Sides, there ain't many smiths left now as can shoe an ox. Rare fun it is, I tell ye, stickin' the kews on 'em, throw 'em we have to tie up their legs an' hold their necks down wi' a pitchfork. Ha! ha! rare fun it is, lad."

I looked at the wide-spreading pointed horns, and thought of the usual run of village smithies. "I shouldn't imagine any smith would be anxious to learn the art," I remarked.

The old man agreed with me. He had the rosy, childish unwrinkled face of the countryman, his eyes were gray-green, the color of the Channel sea below the edge of the Down; his grizzled head shook as he cut into his bread with the pointed blade of a big pocketknife. "No, things ain't as they were," he said slowly.—Manchester Guardian.

SWAM TO SHORE IN BASKET

Desiring to Join His Sweetheart, a Sailor Risks Life in Jumping From Ship.

Love for an old sweetheart and desire to save her from a marriage arranged by her parents impelled Makinzono Inousko of Seattle, Wash., a sailor on the steamer Inaba Maru, to risk his life in a daring attempt to escape from the vessel.

Waiting until the dark hours of the night Makinzono picked up a bamboo basket, and, holding it over his head, leaped from the steamer. Both guards and ship's officers heard the splash and rushed to the spot. Electric flash lamps and the ship's searchlight shot their rays over the waters, but all that was discernible was a bamboo basket bobbing around in the bay. Apparently without any guidance the basket floated around the end of the grain elevator and disappeared. In the morning Makinzono was missed, and investigation developed the manner of his escape.

Sent among the passengers with a message from one of the ship's officers, Makinzono recognized the girl as an old sweetheart. It was then he carried out his plan of escape. The girl is held at the detention station.—New York Herald.

Murdered for a Cent.

A quarrel over a single penny led to a murder in Hoboken the other day. A man from Nebraska, who stopped at a hotel in Hoboken while awaiting the sailing of the steamer for Europe, put a penny in the slot of an automatic music box in the dining-room of the hotel, but the box refused to pour forth the expected ragtime tune. The Nebraskan became indignant and upbraided the German porter. The latter explained to him that it required a nickel and not a penny to set the mechanism of the music-box in motion, but that explanation did not satisfy the man from Nebraska. He became abusive and when the porter threatened to put him out, he pulled a revolver from his pocket and shot the porter dead.

Man an Aquatic Animal.

Every moderately well-educated person knows that life originated in the water, but not so many are aware that we are still aquatic animals. Every cell except those of the outside skin is dependent upon a surrounding liquid to keep it alive, and if it became dry it would perish. A person who realizes this fact will always take care to drink plenty of water, and will also eat plenty of fruit and vegetables, since these contain large quantities of water, and that in a purer form than is usually available. The pickaninny shows his good sense when he feasts upon the juicy watermelon, and instead of ridiculing him we might better go and do likewise.

Why He Sought Pardon.

Roquelaure, the deformed jester of Louis XIV., contrived to get out of many a scrape by his ready wit. One day he went to the king to ask his pardon for having struck off the helmet of one of his sentinels, who had failed to give him the military salute. Louis, who knew his man, wondered that Roquelaure should crave his pardon for so venial an offense, and said to him: "This is a serious matter, Roquelaure, but I will pardon you this time." It afterwards turned out that the soldier's head was in the helmet, and fell with it to the ground.

Unusual.

Knocker—Say, here's an original baseball story.

Second senior—How's that?

Knocker—Hero wins the game in eighth inning instead of ninth.

LAMB ONCE A JOURNALIST

At One Time He Was Actively Engaged on the Staff of the London Post.

In connection with Lord Glenesk's recently published history of that old-established London journal, the Morning Post, it is interesting to recall the fact that at one time Charles Lamb was on its staff of contributors. This gentle essayist wrote largely for a column headed "Fashionable Intelligence;" in those day, as Lamb says, "every morning paper, as an essential retainer to its establishment, kept an author who was bound to furnish daily a quantum of witted paragraphs." It was in this capacity that Lamb was engaged on the Post; furthermore his contract stipulated that in "the chat of the day, scandal, but above all, dress" he should supply six paragraphs a day, not one of which was to exceed seven lines in length, and the payment for which was to be 12 cents each.

In his essay "Newspapers Thirty-Five Years Ago," Lamb seems to have been rather pleased with the "sticks" of chat he contributed to the press; we now find that "Dan Stuart," his editor, entertained a different opinion as to their value. "As for good Charles Lamb," he said, "I never could make anything of his writings. Of politics he knew nothing; they were out of his line of reading and thought, and his drollery was vapid when given in short paragraphs fit for a newspaper."

HOW SHE GOT RID OF THEM

Discouraged Visits From Her Niece's Children by Teaching Them Verses From the Bible.

"What has become of those two children who visited you so often?" asked one West side woman of another. The other smiled discreetly.

"They are the children of my niece, and she was making a convenience of me. Of course I love the children, but I never allow myself to become much of a victim of imposition. My niece is an extremely gay young widow, and she does not like to take care of her children. She is fond of shopping, matinees, afternoon teas and everything, in short, which takes her away from home, and she got into a habit of sending her children over to my house for me to take care of whenever she wished to gad about. I decided it was time to break up the habit, for her own good and that of the children, as well as mine, so I did."

"I suppose that made your niece angry?"

"Oh, no; it couldn't. I never said anything about it. The last time the children came over I spent the afternoon teaching them verses from the Bible, and they didn't find it sufficiently entertaining. They never came back. Just how they managed to work it out with their mother I do not know, but I suppose they struck or begged off. Of course, she could not object to what I had done, and it proved a very simple solution."

The Boss.

President McCrea of the Pennsylvania railroad, in his study of all classes of men who are under him, entertains a great admiration for the Irish foreman of a gang of laborers who went to any lengths to show his men that he was the real boss. One morning this foreman found that his gang had put a hand car on the track without his orders.

"Who put that han' car-r-r on the thrack?" he asked.

"We did, sor," one of the men answered respectfully.

"Well," he said shortly, "take it off ag'in!"

The laborers did so with some difficulty.

"Now," said the foreman, "put it on ag'in!"—Popular Magazine.

Knew She Was Right.

An auction was announced of the library and household effects of a man who had once entertained in a lavish way, and among the persons who went to the sale were many who had enjoyed the fallen family's hospitality. When a set of after-dinner cups was put up one woman said: "There are only five of those, not six." The auctioneer consulted his catalogue and replied: "Thank you; you are right," and proceeded with the sale. Then the woman whispered to the one next to her: "I knew I was right, because my husband dropped one of that set the last time we dined there."

Couldn't Come Back.

Enoch Arden crept softly up to the window and peered in.

The former Mrs. Arden sat talking sternly to Enoch's successor.

"Do as you like," she was saying. "But remember this, it's just as I told Enoch when he got to thinking he was boss of the house: You may go away, but you can't come back."

Fortunately Mr. Tennyson learned of the incident before the eminent literati of the prize ring got to it.

Sensitive.

"Miss Passay is furious with that society reporter."

"Why so?"

"He published the announcement of her approaching wedding under the column headed 'Late Engagements.'"—Life.

A Hero.

The Player—You're a lover of music, aren't you, Mr. Smith?

The Hearer—Y-yes, but don't mind me. Go right on playing.

WHY WOMEN GROW OLD EARLY

Through a Mistaken Idea of Duty She Permits Her Life to Become a Treadmill.

Why do some women grow old and others keep the secret of perpetual youth? Here is one answer:

One reason why the average woman wears out, grows plain before her husband, is that, through a mistaken idea of duty, she lays out for herself at the beginning of her married life a scheme or plan of duty and employment for her time, every hour filled with work, with rare and short periods of relaxation.

This she follows religiously for years, feeling that she has done her duty, because every household event occurs regularly and on time, while she soon becomes merely a machine, a thing without life of itself or volition. She settles into a rut, and goes round and round on the same track everlastingly.

Can any woman keep brightness, originality of thought or speech, or even mere prettiness with such a life? And without those things how can she keep her husband and growing children full of loving admiration, which is the strong chain by which she can bind them to her? How bright and jolly the neighbor's wife seems when she calls. In nine cases out of ten it is because the surroundings and talk of your home are variety to her, and rouse her to originality and brightness of speech.

Cultivate a broad attitude toward the world and its people. Let your interests be far-reaching, and there will be renewed vigor when it comes to solve the problems of the home.

WANTED PAY FOR HIS WORK

British West Indian Who Wanted Recompense for Building His Own House, Materials Furnished.

An English naval officer tells of being on a war vessel which took provisions to St. Kitt's, one of the British West India islands. A hurricane had left many of the inhabitants in a destitute or even starving condition. Hungry crowds gathered at the wharf, but refused to help unload the food that was to be given to them unless paid for their work. A similar story sheds light on the Jamaican negro. Five or six years ago a hurricane devastated the island, and a large relief sum was raised, much of it in England and the United States. The committee having charge of this fund sent a wagon load of lumber to a husky black man whose house had been scattered over the parish. He and his family were living in a rude shack, made out of odds and ends.

"What's that fur?" he asked of the men who were unloading the material in front of his patch of ground.

"That's for your new house," was the reply. "It's from the relief fund and won't cost you anything."

"Who's goin' to build mah house?"

"You are, if anybody does."

"Who's goin' to pay me fur mah work?"

Drops Pick as Wife Gets Rich.

Michael Flanagan threw down his pick when he got word his wife had fallen heir to $50,000 left by her uncle, John Hogan, a Brooklyn saloonkeeper. Flanagan has been one of the jolly, devil-may-care workers employed in building a road on Franklin Murphy's large estate, which is being fashioned out of the wilderness near here.

"I'm sorry to leave you, boys," said Flanagan when a lawyer's clerk from Morristown brought the news, "but I'm suddenly elevated to the Rockefeller and Carnegie class, and so I must be off."

Michael, notwithstanding he had money in his pocket, walked a mile in the hot sun to the railroad station rather than pay a nickel on the trolley.

"If any part of that $50,000 gets away from me foolishly it will be when I'm asleep and can't hold on to its wing," remarked Flanagan departing.

Eating Between Meals.

Not much is said about this bad habit nowadays, but is is still a bad habit. Do not let children eat chocolates, biscuits or sweetmeats at odd times, whenever the whim seizes them.

This practise leads to many troublesome little ailments connected with the digestion.

Nibbling at crackers and sucking sour balls or taffy are perhaps the most common forms of "eating all the time" and should be checked as soon as the habit is noticed.

A little pure candy may be given for dessert at a meal, or at night before the teeth are washed, but it should not be given more than once a day.

A Misunderstanding.

Census Taker—What did you say your name is?

Editor of the Century—R. U. Johnson.

Census Taker—What difference does it make whether I am Johnson or not? You've got to answer the questions I ask or get arrested. What did you say your name is?

Unossified.

"Where's the ossified man?"

"Fired him."

"What for?"

"He fell in love."

"But that shouldn't have spoiled him as a drawing card."

"That's what you think; but after he fell in love he was the softest thing you ever saw."

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MAN'S RESPECT FOR ANIMALS

We Must Recognize That We Are Overseers of Other Forms of Life on Earth.

If we have any belief at all in a difference of moral faculty between ourselves and the animals we must recognize that we are, so far as our powers over nature will permit, overseers of other forms of life upon the earth, not merely for our own advantage but for the good of the universe. We cannot deny that the struggle for life exists and that we must take part in it and do our best to destroy those forms of life which are hostile to ourselves. We cannot go so far in respect for life as to found a society for the prevention of cruelty to bacilli. But at the same time our respect for life is a sign of our triumph, however imperfect, over the struggle for life; and the greater this respect becomes the more we are men conscious of the promise and significance of all life and the less we are beasts involved in the blind waste of nature.

Very slowly and imperfectly this sense of the promise and significance of all life grows in us. It is not ohly an intellectual, but rather a religious and emotional idea. It appears first in men like St. Francis with a prophetic sense of a nobler state of being. From them it is communicated by the beauty of their example rather than by argument, to other men; and perhaps when it has become a matter of course in all civilized human beings we shall find that it is of practical value and it will attain to a scientific justification.

Teaching Correct Speech.

A woman of culture and travel has made a glorious success teaching correct speech. It is surprising how much incorrect speech there is among our educated people. They cling to provincialisms, incorrect pronunciations, wrong use of words, and unmusical intonations. The southerner holds to the soft, r-less utterance of his "mammy" days; the middle westerner flattens his vowels; the Bostonian throws his r's completely out of joint. This woman undertook to correct such errors and teach a pure, perfect English speech to a few young women. She became so successful that she was compelled to start a school of correct English which has grown to great proportions. This particularly promising field is open in every town in America.—The Delineator.

Limited Vision.

There was a man once—a poet. He went wandering through the streets of the city, and he met a disciple. "Come out with me," said the poet, "for a walk in the sand dunes." And they went. But ere they had progressed many stages, said the disciple, "There is nothing here but sand." "To what did I invite you?" asked the poet. "To walk in the sand dunes." "Then do not complain," said the poet. "Yet even so your words are untrue. There is heaven above. Do you not see it? The fault is not heaven's; nor the sand's."—Maarten Maartens.

World's Oldest Tree.

The recent rose show given in Paris by the French Horticultural society recalled the fact that the oldest rose tree in the world is believed to be one which grows on a wall of the cathedral at Hildesheim, Germany. Eleventh-century records make mention of expenses incurred by caretakers of the cathedral in maintaining this tree, which covers the wall to a height of twenty-five feet and is twenty inches thick at the root.

His Opportunity.

"You never saw a man more delighted than Flutterby is!"

"What's the cause?"

"He's going to get a public hearing for his poems at last."

"In print?"

"Not exactly. He's been sued for breach of promise, and all his poems are to be read in open court."

SAYS THE FELLOW ON TOP

Wage Earner Must Cut Out Luxuries Before He Has Right to Ask for Sympathy.

"How do you account for the high cost of living?"

The rubicund gentleman addressed, glanced at a check for $8.85, representing the cost of his modest meal, handed the waiter $10, with instructions to keep the change; pulled out a cigar that the interviewer recognized as a 50-center, and leaned back in his chair.

"All rubbish," he said. "People live beyond their means and then growl about it. It's their own fault."

"I see. You believe that everybody should save part of his income?"

"Exactly."

"Umph-umph. Sounds reasonable. But what proportion of it do you think he should salt down? Suppose, for instance, the man earns $1.10 a day, and has a wife and five children, and some of the babies get sick occasionally, and the older ones need clothes in which to go to school, and the landlord wants his rent right on the nail, and a pair of kid's shoes lasts a month, and the instalment on the sewing machine is 50 cents every two weeks, and he carries enough insurance to bury him, and enough medicine for his wife is half a dollar a throw, and everything that the members of his household eat and drink and wear costs more than it used to, and gets higher all the time, do you think he ought to save a very large proportion of his income?"

"You do not state the case fairly. Doubtless the man has vices. I am certain he smokes."

"I forgot that. Yes, he pays five cents a package for tobacco and a package lasts ten days."

"Ha! Shiftless fellow. And, of course, he has the nerve to complain. He'll cut out luxuries before he gets any sympathy from me."

Immigrants Sold at Dock.

It is pointed out by the London Chronicle that although the modern immigrant to American ports may be "sold" in a way, he is never sold in the same sense as were those immigrants of the eighteenth century whose fate one gathers from an advertisement in a New York paper of 1774. The advertisement runs: "Servants just arrived from Scotland, to be sold on board the Commerce, Capt. Ferguson, master, lying at the ferry stairs, among which are a number of weavers, tailors, blacksmiths, nailers, shoemakers, butchers, hatters and spinsters, 14 to 35 years of age. For terms apply to Henry White or said master on board."

Safeguard to Health.

One of the most needful and most important safeguards to health is the recent invention of the germ-proof telephone mouthpiece. This device, made of clear crystal glass, is intended to replace the filthy rubber mouthpieces in common use, which furnish all sorts of germs an ideal breeding place. It has received the enthusiastic indorsement of doctors, bacteriologists and boards of health wherever introduced and is approved by all operating telephone companies.

The glass part can be instantly removed for cleaning and can be replaced as instantly. It can be wiped clean without removal. It is less liable to breakage than the ordinary rubber mouthpiece and admits light to all the parts of the device, thus securing an extra good sanitary condition.—Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

Women in Farm Work.

Almost 1,000,000 women in the United States are either farmers or farm laborers. Thanks to the popularity of the homestead in the west and to a belated appreciation of agriculture as a field for woman's industry, this number is rapidly increasing. The United States, however, has not gone so far in this respect as England. There, in the dairy sections, women have entire control of the herds, not only the butter making, but the milking and feeding. In France nearly 3,000,000 women are engaged in farm work, while in most of the countries of continental Europe the finer breeds of cattle are mainly the result of woman's efforts.—New Idea Woman's Magazine.

Cataclysmic Geology.

"Cataclysmic" geology no longer exists. It was once the accepted opinion that the great changes on the earth's surface had been mainly brought about by sudden and violent (cataclysmic) agencies; but Sir Charles Lyell, as far back as 1838, demolished the old theory of cataclysm at once and forever. Sir Charles proved by facts which were indisputable that the great geological changes have been produced slowly by gradual processes of subsidence and elevation, and not by earthquakes, volcanic action, etc. Lyell may be said to be the father of modern geology, or, to put it more correctly, of real, scientific geology.

A Startler.

A gentleman whose hearing is defective is the owner of a dog that is the terror of the neighborhood in which he lives. The other day he was accosted by a friend, who said:

"Good morning, Mr. H. Your wife made a very pleasant call on us last evening."

"I'm very sorry," came the startling reply. "I'll see that it don't occur again, for I'm going to chain her up in future."—London Telegraph.

DEATH FOR "WITCH"

INTERESTING RELIC OF THE DAYS OF IGNORANCE.

Historical Archives of Salem, Mass., Reveal Depths of Superstition and Folly in Which Our Forefathers Were Sunk.

Investigators making search through the archives of the Peabody institute at Salem, Mass., have just unearthed a seventeenth century warrant condemning to death Bridget Bishop, wife of a Salem attorney, on a charge of witchcraft.

Contrary to the traditions that witches were burned in Massachusetts, in the warrant condemning Mrs. Bishop to death William Stoughton, who with his associates in the warrant are styled judges of a special court of Oyer and Terminer for the counties of Essex, Middlesex and Suffolk, orders that George Corwin, the sheriff, shall hang her by the neck until she is dead.

Appended to the warrant is the return certificate made by Corwin showing that he had carried out the orders of the court.

The warrant and return are in seventeenth century English script, and transcribed reads as follows:

"To George Corwin Gent'n, High Sheriffe of the County of Essex Greeting:

"Whereas Bridget Bishop al's Olliver, the wife of Edward Bishop of Salem in the County of Essex Lawyer at a speciall Court of Oyer and Terminer held at Salem the second Day of this instant month of June for the Countyes of Essex Middlesex and Suffolk before William Stoughton, Esque, and his associates of the said court was Indicted and arraigned upon five several Indictments for using practising and exerciseing on the . . . last past and divers days and times the felonies of Witchcraft in and upon the bodyes of Abigal Williams, Ann Puttnam . . . Mercy Lewis, Mary Walcott and Elizabeth Hubbard of Salem village . . . single women; whereby their bodyes were hurt, afflicted, pined consumed and tormented contrary to the forme of the statue in that case made and provided. To which Indictm'ts the said Bridget Bishop pleaded not guilty and for Tryall thereof put herselfe upon God and her Country whereupon she was found guilty of the Felonyes and Witchcrafts whereof she stood indicted and sentence of Death accordingly passed ag't her as the Law directs. Execution whereof yet remaines to be done. These are therefore in the names of their maj'ties William and Mary now King and Queen over England &c. to will and command you That upon Fryday next being the Tenth Day of this instant month of June between the hours of eight and twelve in the aforenoon of the same day you safely conduct the s'd Bridget Bishop al's Olliver from their maj'ties Gaol in Salem afores'd to the place of execution and there cause her to be hanged by the neck until she be dead and of your doings herein make returne to the clerk of the s'd Court and of this pr'cept. And hereof you are not to faile at your peril. And this shall be your sufficient warrant given under my hand & seal at Boston the eighth day of June in the fourth year of the reigne of our Sovereign Lord William and Mary now King and Queen over England, &c., Annoq'e Dom. 1692.

"WM. STOUGHTON.

"June 10th, 1692.

"According to the within written precept I have taken the body of the within named Brigett Bishop out of their majesties gaol in Salem and safely conveighd her to the place provided for her execution and caused y sd Brigett to be hanged by the neck until she was dead all which was according to the time within required and so I make returne by me.

"GEORGE CORWIN, Sheriff."

The First Requisite.

When Senator Vance was running for congress he called on an old negro who had in early life served the Vance family. Asked after his health, the negro replied: "Mighty po'ly in this worl', but it's all right over yander." "Do you believe in the doctrine of election?' asked Vance with great solemnity. "It's the doctrine of the Bible," answered the old man. "Uncle Ephraim, do you think I've been elected?" asked Vance again. "Massa Zeb, I'd a lettle ruther you wouldn't draw that question. I'm too near de grabe to tell a lie, but the fac' am, I neber yet knowed nor hear tell of no man bein' elected what wan't a candidate."

The Parable of the Ten Ideas.

A teacher put ten facts into a boy's mind, and when he returned a few months later, to see if the facts were still there, he was pleased to find that the boy remembered them. He paid the boy a high compliment on the possession of a mind that could hold knowledge so securely and deliver it up on demand with such prompt and beautiful exactness! Another teacher gave another boy ten facts, and some time after he also tested the boy to see what had happened. He found that from the ten he had given the boy there had grown a large number of other facts. He made no further inquiry, for he was not interested to know whether the facts he had given him were still there or not. He saw that the purpose for which they had been put in the boy's mind was working out all right, and there his interest ended.

DANGER PLACES IN STORM

Bell Wires, Open Windows and Fireplaces Should Be Avoided When Lightning Is Flashing.

What is the safest place in a thunderstorm? As a rule the safest place of all is inside a building which is provided with a perfect lightning conductor. The conductor, however, must have no defects. If it be broken or have a faulty earth connection it is then a source of grave danger.

In an ordinary dwelling house, unguarded as it usually is against lightning, a safe place is the middle of the largest room, where one is away from the walls, or a still safer precaution is to lie on an iron bed drawn out from contact with the wall.

The most dangerous places in the house, we are further told, are near the bell wires, or an open window, or the fireplace. Outside the house the places of danger are proximity to walls and buildings and iron fences. Another danger is a crowd. The vapor which rises from a crowd tends to lead a flash toward the crowd. In the open country one of the most dangerous places is the bank of a river. Avenues of trees, lakes and hedges are likewise dangerous.

If any one doubts the danger of a hawthorne hedge let him take his stand at a safe distance during a respectable storm and watch the effect. The lightning will dart along the hedge like sheets of fire. If the observer gets wet to the skin, so much the better for his safety.

ATHLETES OF OLDEN TIME

Those of Greece Wore Hair Cropped and Were Subjected to Very Careful Diet.

Some interesting comparisons may be drawn between ancient and modern athletes. The athletes of ancient Greece, for example, if they should appear to view today, would not be taken for a football team.

The old-time man of muscle wore his hair cropped, a distinguishing feature in a land of long hair. Trainers for the games led a very careful life. They were under orders for a rigid diet, which became especially severe just before the contest.

Their bill of fare consisted of fresh cheese, dried figs and wheaten porridge. A little later in the era meat was allowed, with a preference for beef and pork. Bread was not allowed with meat, and sweets not at all.

At one time a strange custom of diet came into vogue. Every day at the conclusion of practise the athletes were obliged to consume enormous quantities of food, which was digested in a long-continued sleep. The amount was gradually increased until huge meals of meat were taken. This diet produced a corpulence which was of advantage in wrestling, but injurious for other sports.

An Australian Plant Pest.

Just thirty years ago a lady at Bright, Victoria, planted in her garden a few seeds of St. John's wort sent her from the old country. The lady's intention was to have one or two of the plants at hand for medicinal purposes. The hardy weed, however, soon spread beyond the garden, and before anyone had grasped the magnitude of the evil it had been carried by cattle along all the main stock routes and jumped the Victorian watershed into Gippsland. It has now completely taken possession of something like 20,000 acres of agricultural land, and the agricultural department of Victoria is spending thousands of pounds in the endeavor to eradicate it, some of the methods tried costing nearly £50 an acre.—Westminster Gazette.

Object to Slaughter of Lions.

According to some of the farmers of East Africa, the lion should be protected as a useful animal, notwithstanding the fact that once in a while he kills a man. The lion, they maintain, is a great destroyer of noxious herbivorous animals, such as zebras and antelopes, which are a scourge to the fields. In one district they say no fewer than 46 lions have recently been killed by hunters, and they estimate that this represents the saving of 35,000 to 40,000 zebras and antelopes, which would otherwise have fallen a prey to the lions that have been destroyed. Of course, the hunters shoot zebras and antelopes, but this fact, they think, does not counterbalance the destruction of those animals that would have been effected by the slain lions.

Curiosities of Smell.

No substance that refuses to dissolve in water has an odor. It is the actual substance itself, floating in particles in the air, that appeals to the nose, and not simply a vibration of the air, as in the case of light and sound. The damper a thing is the more powerful the odor it gives off. A pleasant proof of the fact can be had by walking in a garden after rain. There is no end to the curiosities of smell. It is, for instance, the vapor of a liquid that smells, and not the liquid in the mass itself. If eau de cologne be poured into the nostril the nose refuses to recognize any odor there at all.

A Smile or Two.

Tenant—I hear you have a letter for me. Just give it to me, will you?

Concierge—All right, ma'am, but I warn you, you won't be able to make much out of it. None of the servants, nor my wife, nor myself can read it. —Pele Mele.

DOCTORS MEET.

(Continued from page 1.)

pointed.

"I hope we will have a very profitable meeting, feeling throughout the session that it is good to be here, for after all is said and done the association will grow in proportion to the amount of service it can render by helping the rank and file of the profession to do better work."

Dr. A. M. Curtis, of Washington, D. C., conducted a surgical clinic from 8 to 10 o'clock this morning at Freedmen's Hospital, performing three abdominal operations. Two hundred doctors were present.

During the session in the afternoon the Tuberculosis Commission reported through Chairman Marcus F. Wheatland, M. D., and Dr. J. A. Kenney made the report for the Hookworm Commission.

The 19th Street Church was crowded from the pulpit to the door with some of the most distinguished people in this city. The doctors were out in force. The opening address was delivered by Dr. Lofton, the efficient chairman of the local committee. His address was loudly applauded. He then introduced Dr. Wm. Tindall, secretary to the Board of Commissioners, who delivered a welcome address on behalf of the District Commissioners, who represent the 300,000 people. The next welcome address was delivered by Judge Robert H. Terrell on behalf of the people of this city. His address was most eloquent, and the applause was deafening throughout its delivery. At the conclusion of his address Miss Lola Johnson sang most sweetly a solo. She was followed by Dr. C. Sumner Wormley. The appearance of Dr. Wormley was the signal of a prolonged applause. The tall and handsome form of Dr. M. O. Dumas was the next speaker on the program to deliver an address on behalf of the local committee. Dr. J. E. Hunter, of Lexington, Ky., was the last speaker to be introduced, who responded on behalf of the National Medical Association. Benediction was then offered by Dr. D. E. Wiseman. The Mu-So-Lit Club entertained the doctors at a smoker at True Reformers' Hall Tuesday evening at 10 a. m. Wednesday Dr. Charles H. Roberts, D. D. S., of New York, delivered an oration on dentistry. Harry S. Pope, of Baltimore, Md., read a paper on "Incompatabilities." Dr. H. C. Scurlock read a paper on "Ana and Katabolic Nitrogen." Dr. J. C. Robinson, of Darlington, S. C., opened the discussion. Dr. C. W. Birmie, of Sumter, S. C., read a paper on "The Influence of Environment." The discussion was led by Dr. S. S. Thompson, of this city. Other papers were read by Drs. J. A. Lester, of Nashville, Tenn.; E. A. Carter, of Buxton, Iowa, and address by Wm. I. Garland Penn, of Atlanta, Ga.

Wednesday A. M.

Papers were read by Roscoe C. Bower, D.D. S., of Richmond, Va., entitled "Pro and Con"; Thomas Watkins, D.D. S., of Greensboro, N. C., "Dental and Oral Hygiene—Pharmaceutical Section." Report of the secretary, J. P. H. Coleman, Newport News. Annual address of Harry N. Pope. Report of delegates.

Afternoon Session, 2 p. m.

Oration on Surgery, Dr. A. M. Curtis, of this city.

Paper, "Dermoid Cyst—Report of Case," by B. F. Jones, M. D., Danville, Ky.

Discussion—R. F. Bluitt, M. D., Dallas, Tex.

An excellent paper on "Surgical Aspects of Typhoid Fever," J. C. Robinson, M. D., Baltimore, Md.

Interesting discussion by Dr. Chas. H. Shepard, a popular physician of Durham, N. C.

Paper read by Dr. W. W. Wolfe, of Newark, N. J., "Obstetric Hemorrhages."

Discussion by J. C. Anderson, M. D., Plainfield, N. J.

Paper, "Pueperal Eclampsia," D. H. C. Scott, M. D., Montgomery, Ala.

Discussion—G. W. Holley, M. D., Hinton, W. Va.

2 to 5 P. M.

DENTAL CLINICS.

Regulating Appliances — Gertrude Curtis, D.D. S., New York City.

An Economical Cast Inlay Machine —D. A. Ferguson, D.D. S., Richmond, Va.

Somnoform—J. E. Cabaniss, D. D. S., New York City.

2 P. M.

Pharmaceutical Section. (Main Building.)

Paper read by O. M. Lee, Phar. D., Athens, Ga., "Our Opportunity."

Discussion—L. H. Singleton, Phar. D., Washington, D. C.

Paper, "Competition," Walter C. Simmons, Phar. D., Washington, D. C.

Discussion—W. A. Jones, Phar. D., Winston-Salem, N. C.

Paper, "The Drug Store as a Nucleus of Business," W. L. Board, Phar. D., Washington, D. C.

Discussion—Amanda V. Gray, Phar. D., Washington, D. C.

Paper—

Discussion—J. W. Morse, Phar. D., Washington, D. C.

Election of officers.

At 8 p. m., on the beautiful campus of Howard University, a lawn fete was given by the Committee of Doctors' Wives. Crowds of persons were present. The gowns worn by the ladies were gorgeous. The evening was spent in dancing.

Thursday, 10 A. M.

Invocation—I. N. Ross, D. D.

Paper by Dr. Geo. W. Bowels, York, Pa., on "Tuberculosis—Its Prophylaxis."

Discussion—J. W. McDowell, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

Paper, "Typhoid Fever," Dr. P. W. Burnett, Rocky Mount, N. C.

Discussion—Dr. J. T. Williams, Charlotte, N. C.

Paper, "Infant Hygiene," W. E. Reid, M. D., Portsmouth, Va.

Discussion—G. W. Hayman, Little Rock, Ark.

Paper, "The Life of a Professional Man," W. H. Higgins, M. D., Providence, R. I.

Discussion—R. W. Cooper, M. D., New York City.

Paper, "Where Should the General Practicioner Stand?" J. W. Jones, M. D., Winston-Salem, N. C.

Discussion—F. S. Hargroves, M. D., Wilson, N. C

10 A M. Dental Section.

Paper, "Tic Douloureux," William M. Slowe, D.D. S., Philadelphia, Pa.

Paper, "Porcelain," J. E. Washington, D.D. S., Washington, D. C.

Discussion.

Paper, "The Need of Oral Hygiene and Dental Inspection in the Public Schools," C. C. Fry, D.D. S., Washington, D. C.

Discussion.

Election of officers.

Afternoon Session, 2 P. M. Rankin Chapel.

Report of Executive Committee.

Unfinished business.

Appointment of tellers.

Nomination and election of officers.

Installation of officers.

On Thursday evening a reception and ball was given at Convention Hall, corner 5th and K streets northwest.

The attendance was large. The ladies wore beautiful costumes, elaborately trimmed and made in the latest styles.

Supper was continuously served by W. W. Martin, caterer, from 10 to 1. Music was furnished by the Hamilton Orchestra of 30 pieces.

On Friday a large excursion went to Washington Park.

To-day the visitors were taken sightseeing, visiting many public buildings and other places of interest.

Aftermath of the 19th Street Meeting.

Mrs. Rosetta E. Lawson was particularly in evidence Tuesday evening with her son and daughter.

Mrs. Ella V. Chase Williams, of Abbeville, S. C., was among the visitors.

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell was among the distinguished visitors. She was handsomely dressed.

Register W. T. Vernon, the black Rassius, was noticed with the doctors.

Mrs. Cabaniss wore a very becoming dress.

Mrs. Anna Robinson, of North Carolina, accompanied by Miss G. B. Maxfield, were among the visitors.

Mrs. Dumas, wife of Dr. Dumas, was beautifully dressed in white.

Dr. Amanda Gray is always an attractive figure wherever she goes. Dr. Gray is one of the most popular members of the association.

share of the work as skilled and unskilled laborers on the public thoroughfares. You will find them more largely employed in domestic service than any other people. They perform all classes of work, from the highest to the humblest, in the great executive departments of the national government, as well as under our municipal government. In the learned professions they have made a commendable success, because the colored people here, as elsewhere, are beginning to realize more and more that their lives and their souls and their business affairs are as safe in the hands of the colored physician, the colored preacher and the colored lawyer as in the hands of white men in the same professions.

"In the business world, too, we have made a beginning full of promise, full of hope and full of encouragement. But the one thing above all others in which the colored people of this community take the greatest pride, and justly so, because it has been the source of the greatest good to them, is the part they play in the public school system. Last year 18,065 colored children were taught by 546 colored teachers; and for their services these teachers received an aggregate salary of $556,106. In addition to this we have Howard University, with its 1,300 students and a faculty in which

Address by Judge Terrell.

Dr. M. O. Dumas, for the local committee, made an address of welcome.

Judge Robert H. Terrell made the principal address of the evening. He said, in part:

"You could have selected no place more appropriate for your meeting than this federal reservation—a place that belongs to you as well as to those of us who dwell within its limits, and a place whose tide of interest is national in its character rather than local. Every day in the year the States from which you come are represented here by men and women who have found employment in the service of the Government of our common country. And when Congress is with us the great things done by that august body mean as much to you as they do to us who know no other home but this. In a sense, therefore, when you are in the District of Columbia you are on your own territory and under your own vine and fig tree.

"There are many interesting things about the city of Washington, but none more so than the fact that in proportion to its size there dwell here more people with Negro blood in their veins than in any other single community in the world. You will find these people engaged in every field of commendable endeavor.

Successful Professions.

"Colored men are here doing their colored men play no insignificant part. I know that you share with us the satisfaction, pride and interest we take in all of these things that are so near and dear to our hearts."

Response by Dr. Hunter.

Dr. J. E. Hunter, of Lexington, Ky., responded to the addresses of welcome, and told of the work being done by the Negro physician for his race, and his part in the solution of the race problem.

Dr. Brooks made a short address, and an informal reception was held in the lecture room of the church, where refreshments were served.

Dr. A. M. Curtis, president of the Mu-So-Lit Club, presided at the smoker, and at the opening made an address.

Robert Pelham, Jr., also made an address, and many short talks were given by local men and visitors.

For Lower Death Rate.

"Let every physician do his duty, and each individual follow the instructions of the physician, and the death rate will be reduced, and men will live longer," was the declaration made by Dr. Marcus F. Wheatland at the opening of the second day's session of the association in Howard University chapel.

Dr. Charles H. Roberts, of New York, spoke on "Dentistry," which, he said, had been one of the things neglected by the common people. So many people in this country fail to give proper attention to the teeth that disease and death follow such neglect, it was added.

"Incompatibilities, With Examples," was the theme discussed by Dr. Harry S. Pope, of Baltimore, Md. This was followed by a paper by Dr. H. C. Schurlock, of this city. Dr. S. S. Thompson discussed the paper.

Dr. Wilbur P. Thirkield, president of Howard University, extended a welcome to the convention and invited the members to make this city their permanent place of meeting.

Rev. I. Garland Penn, of the Epworth League Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, delivered the practical address for the association.

"The problems before mankind," Dr. Penn said, "and particularly as concerns us as a race, were never so exacting as now. The status of our race condition is that we were never so high in point of progress and never so low.

"We should be continually putting our goods in the window. We would do more to aid the race and to give better understanding of our progress if our now existing organizations kept their work before the public."

Dr. Arthur S. Gray, of this city, delivered an address. He is one of the active men in entertaining the convention. In this work he is assisted by his wife, Mrs. Amanda V. Gray, Ph. G. She also spoke.

Mrs. Gertrude Curtis, DD. S., conducted dental clinies during the session in the afternoon.

Medical Men.

Dr. John R. Thomas was one of the central figures in the doctors' convention. He is an unassuming physician, but one of the most progressive in the city.

Dr. Cabanniss made a good run and would no doubt have won had his friends properly managed his campaign.

Dr. C. W. Childs made no noise, but he won. He is a fine parliamentarian.

The lawn fete was attended by hundreds of the prettiest ladies in this city. The ladies deserve credit for its success.

Many of the local physicians did not attend the Mu-So-Lit smoker. The Mu-So-Lits were presumptuous.

Dr. W. P. Thirkield is a genius. He welcomed the doctors also.

Mr. Ralph W. Tyler was much in evidence.

Judge Robert H. Terrell made a most brilliant and eloquent speech.

Dr. John R. Francis, one of the most progressive physicians in the city, was seen Tuesday evening in all his glory. He is the philosopher of the association.

Ex-Recorder J. C. Dancy occupied a seat of honor.

The church was crowded with the cream of the city.

Miss Lola Johnson and Dr. Sumner Wormley carried off the laurels. Both were applauded to the echo and both had to return to the footlights, so well pleased were the people with their renditions.

Dr. W. Alexander Cox.

Dr. W. Alexander Cox, of Boston, Mass., is in the city, and called at The Bee office Tuesday and registered. Dr. Cox is president of the Dental Society of Cambridge, Mass. He is a handsome figure, and was no doubt a popular guest with the medical profession of this city.

Thomas Walker, Attorney.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding Probate Court. Estate of Matilda Tyler, deceased. No. 15537 Administration Docket.

Application having been made herein for probate of the last will and testament and codicil of said deceased, and for letters testamentary on said estate, by John W. Brunson, it is ordered this 17th day of August, A. D. 1910, that the unknown heirs-at-law and next of kin of said Matilda Tyler, deceased, and all otherse concerned, appear in said court on Tuesday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1910, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why such application should not be granted. Let notice hereof be published in the Washington Law Reporter and The Washington Bee, once in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned—the first publication to be not less than thirty days before said return day.

JOB BARNARD, Justice.

Attest: JAMES TANNER,

Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.

THOS. WALKER, Attorney.

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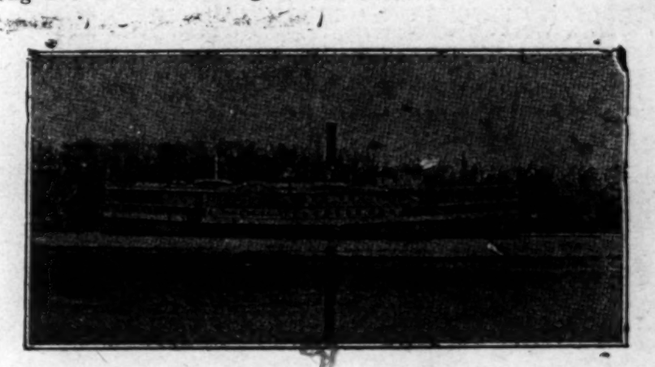

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